STORAGE
There is a 1,200 tonne godown, controlled by the Nasr party, in the woleswali centre.

ROADS
- The central road connects Behsud I and Markaz-i-Behsud. Refer to Behsud I report. This is the principal access route.
- A second road connects Markaz-i-Behsud with Dai Mirdad. The condition of this road is poor and it has been damaged by local flooding. This road can only be used by heavy trucks.
- A third road (dirt) connects with Nawor in Ghazni to the south. This road reportedly crosses some high passes and is not accessable during the winter.

MINES
No mines are reported in this area.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
This woleswali is controlled by the same commanders mentioned in Behsud One. There is also a base here for the Shura Ittefaq and the commander is Arbab Ghareebdad of the Hazara tribe, from Sar-i-Kajab village. The commanders reportedly cooperate well between themselves. See Behsud One regarding the shura for these two woleswalis.

Amini, one of the three leaders of a small Hazara party called Mustasafin, based in Shashpul (Bamyan), is from here.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
Prior to the hostilities there was an hospital in the Tagab area. The building is still in good condition and is currently a Nasr base.

There is a GAC clinic between Behsud One and Markaz-i-Behsud (See Behsud I). The people in the district feel there are not sufficient medical facilities for their needs. As in Behsud One, the elderly, women and children go to Kabul, to the hospital at Tang-i-Sayedan (Dai Mirdad) or to Pakistan for treatment.
According to sources in Peshawar:
- Freedom Medicine have an inpatient centre.
- MSH support an outpatient centre at Dahane Garmab and immunization programme. They have also given some financial support to a party health worker.
- SCA support an outpatient centre

EDUCATION

There was a high school here before the war called Raquol, six middle schools called Siabuta, Markaz, Koh-i-Beroon, Sang-i-Shandah, Bad Asiab and two primary schools called Abdala and Shah Hassan (Surkhabad). All of these school buildings have been destroyed. Currently there are some madrassas run by Shi'a parties. Muslim Aid support some schools.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

The ACBAR database reports the following NGO activities:

- NCA - cash for food

CHAK WARDAK (CHAK-I-WARDAK)

Dominated by a massive expanse of dry and barren hills and mountains, Chak Wardak comprises about 1,192 sq km. In the west is Dai Mirdad, in the north Nerkh, in the east Sayedabad, in the southwest Nawor (Ghazni) and in the south Jaghatu. The major concentrations of population are found at Araban, Awta Siaw, Awkazar, Beg Samand, Nim Paikol and Gooda. The woleswali markaz is near the hydroelectric dam close to Dawrankhel in the centre of the district. It takes three hours by bus to Kabul.

The River Chak twists and turns from east to west through a valley. In the west the valley is known as Khawat and it reaches the centre of Dai Mirdad. In the east the valley connects with Sayedabad and the Kabul-Kandahar highway.

This woleswali was taken by the mujahideen in 1980, retaken by the Government later that year, and in 1983 the mujahideen regained and have kept control of the area. Chak has suffered perhaps 20 percent destruction during the war and most has been rebuilt by the owners. The woleswali building, some school buildings and a Government guesthouse to the south of the Chak dam were destroyed.

The Chak dam was built by West Germany to run the Chak hydroelectric station. Much silting has occurred and this power station can no longer supply electricity to the Kabul grid as was originally intended.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The 1979 Government census indicated a population of 39,489. The DCAR survey in May 1989 estimated that there were about 6,700 refugees in Pakistan from Chak Wardak. Other sources indicate that only about five percent of the prewar population migrated to Pakistan and Kabul. Reportedly, the mujahideen commanders forbade the people to leave because they realized that the population could assist in giving them food, lodging and security. The main tribe here are the Wardak Mayar.

ECONOMY

The Chak river flows through the valley, irrigating both banks. The central area of the valley is wide, allowing for large areas of cultivatable land and fruit orchards. The export of fruit (particularly apples in the Shawad area) became another important cash crop especially after improved seedlings were distributed in the 1970s by the Government Ministry of Agriculture. The orchards have not incurred much damage and fruit is still exported to Kabul and Pakistan.

The main crops are rice, wheat and vegetables (especially potato). Most of the agricultural land is in the southwest of the woleswali, but only 30 percent of that area is suitable for agriculture and 66 percent of this

land is abi. This land gives one crop yearly. The land has been cultivated throughout the past decade by its owners. Traction is by oxen and machinery is not used. Farmers bring fertilizer from Kabul and use local seeds. The lalmi lands have not been sown for some years due to lack of equipment and the difficult conditions.

Livestock formed an important part of the economy before the war but now an estimated 5-19 percent of the animals remain. The livestock were killed during the war by bombardment or by anti personnel mines planted on the mountain slopes. The Chak River, with its source in the Hazarajat, provides much water for irrigation and 85 percent of the dams and canals are in working order. They are cleaned and repaired annually by the people. Agriculture in the areas of Araban and Nim Paikool is affected by some filled karez. There are families in this district who, through loss of livestock or damage to land or karez, do not have enough food.

BAZAARS

- In Chak centre there are about 50-60 shops. Diesel and petrol are sold and one or two shops sell and repair electrical goods. There are two or three mechanical workshops. Generally well supplied.

STORAGE

The woleswali buildings are destroyed. There is no warehouse in Chak but various private houses would be suitable for temporary storage.

ROADS

- A gravel road goes east from Chak centre to the Kabul-Kandahar highway at Toop in Sayedabad district. Some culverts in that section of road are damaged. To the west and south, this road goes from Chak into Jaghatu and on to Ghazni Province. The condition is reasonable and there are no mines.
- On the Ahmad Khel to Tang-i-Sayedan road, two bridges by Kafta village and Tang-i-Boom have been destroyed and there are anti tank mines in the same areas. There is a detour along a riverbed.
- There is another dirt road connecting Chak with the Kabul-Kandahar highway, south of Sheikhabad in Sayedabad district.

MINES

- There are anti tank mines on the road for 4km between Kafta and Tang-i-Boom.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

HIG are reported to be the strongest party in this area. Some two years ago Qazi Rahimi of HIG split from Eng Asif and moved to SYF with Cdrs Eng. Hazrat Shah and Qazi Miram Jan. Qazi Rahimi is now Amir-i-Omumi for SYF in Dai Mirdad.

Other parties and commanders include:
- Mowlawi Shirin (Amir-i-Omumi for JIA in Wardak), often attends the shura of commanders from Ghazni, Paktia and Paktika.
- Qazi Amin Wardak (HIK) has some influence in Chak (see Jaghatu).

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There was no hospital or medical centre in the area before the war. The Government guesthouse, since destroyed, was used by the Government as a medical centre.
- MDM have a dispensary in the village of Byanan in Gardan-e-Majed valley.
- AVICEN have two vaccinators from this area.
- GAC run a clinic at the hydroelectric power station and a 15-bed hospital is under construction.
- MSH support party health workers.
- AMI/MTA trained three health workers from this district.

Due to the warm climate and large areas of open water, malaria is common, even in the cool season.

EDUCATION

Prior to the 1979 there were the following secondary schools: Ghardana Masjid at Bayanan village; Abkazar; Nimpai Qul; Tang-i-Sayedan; Jelagha. Ghardana Masjid and Abkazan have been badly or completely destroyed. Nimpai Qul is partially destroyed and is now used as a religious school. The school at Tang-i-Sayedan is currently used as a private shop.

It was reported that, in the 1970s, some students of Bomabey high school graduated at 12th grade. The Ghazi Mohammad Jan Khan secondary school was promoted by the Government in the 1970's to a high school but no-one had graduated before 1979 and subsequently it was destroyed.

- The Araban high school was recently repaired by SCA.
- There are three madrassas supported by the AIG Education Centre.
- HIG and SYF support some schools.
- Muslim Aid support a few schools.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
- Union Aid have given some limited agricultural assistance.
- VITA have supported a karez cleaning project.
- SCA are continuing a small karez cleaning project.
- SCF (USA) have an income generating project.

DAI MIRDAD (DAY MIRDAD)

A mountainous but not forested area, Dai Mirdad marks the beginning of the eastern edge of the Hazarajat in Wardak. East of Dai Mirdad village is the Pushtun area, to the west are the Hazaras. This alaqadari of 1,357 sq km (Adamec) is an administrative sub-district if Chak woleswali. In the south and the west of Dai Mirdad are Nawor (Ghazni) and Markaz-i-Behsud, in the north Behsud One and in the east Jalrez, Nerkh and Chak-i-Wardak. This sub district has about 143 villages of which two are large (Adamec).

The alaqadari centre is in Miran village. Other major population centres are Tang-i-Sayedan, Jelga, Dasht-i-Kutab, Anaku and Dai Mirdad. Destruction incurred during the war has largely been rebuilt, although some 15-20 percent is still visible. The mujahideen have controlled this area since 1979. Dai Mirdad is said to be the poorest and most destitute area of the Wardak.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

With the 1979 Government census population of 15,816 and a population density of 12/sq km, Dai Mirdad is the least densely populated district in Wardak. The DCAR survey in May 1989 found no refugees in Pakistan from Dai Mirdad. When the DCAR team visited Dai Mirdad, they were told that about five percent of the pre-war population live as refugees in Pakistan. Shi'a Hazaras make up about 30 percent of the population and the Sunni Pushtuns 70 percent, with the Wardak tribe predominating. There are also Dawlatzai and Mula Khel. Most of the inhabitants work as labourers or sharecroppers in other parts of Wardak, on the basis of keeping 50 percent of the produce.

ECONOMY

The land gives one crop each year and has been cultivated continuously during the war, but yields have been reduced due to non availability of fertilizer and improved seeds. Animal manure and local seeds are used. The principal crops grown are wheat, potatoes, rice (known as luck or short grain) and baquli (a type of lentil). Both the abi and lalmi land are cultivated and lalmi land covers the most area. Only wheat is grown on the lalmi land and the Dasht-i-Kutub (north of Miran) is the largest area of lalmi land. Before the war, the Government had built a storehouse there for the distribution of improved seed and agro chemicals but this was discontinued in 1979.

Dams and karez are the sources of irrigation. Areas irrigated by canals (streams) are Miran, Jelga and Tang-i-Sayedan. All of the canals and dams are still working. The dams are constructed from local materials and are vulnerable during flooding periods in the spring and summer. The people clean the streams each year. Areas irrigated by karez have faced water shortages as many have not been well cleaned for the past ten years.

BAZAARS

There is little trade in this area and there was no important bazaar before the war.

- At Tang-i-Sayedan are there about shops (8-10 including some restaurants). There was no fuel station in the alaqadari before 1979 and now diesel is available here.

STORAGE

There was no godown here before the war but the storehouse for the agricultural project in the Dasht-i-Kutub still exists.

ROADS

- The road to this alaqadari starts from Tang-i-Sayedan on the boundary between Chak and Dai Mirdad, from where it is 24km to the alaqadari centre. This road continues to the east where it connects with Chak district and then onto the Kabul-Kandahar highway.
- Four kilometres to the northwest of Dai Mirdad centre, the road divides in two, one turning to the southwest to Nawor (Ghazni) and the other to the northwest to Jalrez and the Onai pass. The road to Jalrez again divides at Tezak bazaar in Behsud One and one road goes west to Behsud and the other north to Jalrez.
- The road to Jalrez again divides in the dasht. The western route traverses the Onai valley, crosses the Onai pass and connects with the central road. The eastern section passes via the Kotal-i-Khers Khan into Jalrez (Kotal means 'pass'). The eastern route is the shorter but is generally only used in the summer because conditions on the western route are better.

MINES

- Anti personnel mines, planted by the Government, are in Rashid village in Qul Tara valley in the east of the alaqadari. No attempt has been made to defuse these mines.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The principal commanders are:

- Qazi Rahimi, Amir-i-Omumi for SYF. Was with HIG in Chak until about two years ago. Cdrs Eng Hazrat Shah and Qazim Miram Jan are with him and he is in control of the hospital at Tang-i-Sayedan.
- Amir A. Jalil (HIG), Wardak tribe, Nazek Khel village, educated to BA and a former civil officer.
- Amir Mowlawi Khiul Gul (HIIA), Wardak tribe, Safed Dewal village, educated at a madrassa.
- Amir Mowlawi Shahzada (JIA), Wardak tribe, Ahmed Khel village, educated at a madrassa.
- Amir Esmatullah Khan (HIK), Wardak tribe, Bakhshak village, formerly a malik of the area.

There are no major Shi'a commanders, but rather group commanders who work under commanders in Behsud One. Only Cdr Sarwar, a Shi'a, receives supplies directly. There is no permanent shura but one is called when needed.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

A hospital built by the Government in 1977 is now a base for HIG who also have a madrassa there.

- There is a well equipped hospital at Tang-i-Sayedan, opened in 1989, and supported by Lajnat-ul-Da'awa with a view to serving four provinces. It is reported to have four wards for medical, surgical, orthopaedic and pediatric patients. It has many facilities (including X-ray and laboratory) and a staff of 35. The hospital also runs madrassas.
- MDM plann to open a dispensary.

EDUCATION

There were two middle and primary schools before the war and these buildings were completely destroyed. The students of these schools could then only go to Kabul to study and few did so. Consequently, the level of education in this alaqadari is low.

- SCA support two madrassas.
- HIIA support two madrassas with hostels.
- HIG support one madrassa with a hostel.
- A group of Shi'a support one madrassa.
- Lajnat-ul-Da'awa have madrassas at the hospital at Tang-i-Sayedan.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

DCA have a veterinary programme.

JAGHATU (JEGHATU)

Jaghatu, in southwest Wardak, is an alaqadari of Chak with about 107 villages (Adamec) and an area of about 622 sq km. About 60 percent of Jaghatu is mountainous, with a valley running from north to south and on into Ghazni. Jaghatu, the markaz, is in the south and in the middle of a desert. Other villages are scattered along the valley sides and the best agricultural land is to the north. The climate is cold and snow covers the area in the winter. To the east is Sayedabad, to the south Khwaja Omari and Nawor (Ghazni), to the north Chak Wardak and Shashgaw of Sayedabad. The major population centres are Jelga, Kunda Quol, Chardara, Band-e-Sultan, Shawak, Bedmastak, Aryab and Qala-e-Munar. About 15-20 percent of the district is said to have suffered destruction over the past ten years.

Until 1978, Jaghatu was an alaqadari of Sayedabad but it was then joined with Khwaja Omari (Ghazni) to make one woleswali called Baram-i-Shahid, after a communist who had been killed. When the mujahideen gained control of the alaqadari in 1979, the local people reverted to its previous name and to their affiliation with Wardak, not wanting to be joined with Ghazni.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Adamec estimated the population to be about 7,700 but other sources indicates that this appears low. The DCAR survey of June 1989 found no refugees from Jaghatu in camps in Pakistan. Only a small percentage of the population seem to have migrated and it is reported that refugees from other areas have taken shelter in Jaghatu.

Hazaras used to predominate but now the main tribes are the Wardak Mayar, Ghilzai Mir Khel and Durrani.

ECONOMY

Most of the agricultural land (60 percent abi) is found in the centre of the district. The area was bombarded earlier in the war, there has been a decrease in cultivation, and an estimated 33 percent was sown this year. The main problems indicated were lack of traction and water. There is one crop per year and this is principally wheat, barley, corn and potatoes. The lalmi land is sown by its owners (rather than the mujahideen) and the wheat grown on this land is a major cash crop. Wheat is sown in September for a June harvest. Potatoes and corn are sown in March and harvested in July/August. Local seed has been used throughout most of the past ten years. Farmers use chemical fertilizer and pesticides are reportedly needed. Horticulture is popular here and provides people with alternative income. Many men work as labourers. NGO programmes have included the distribution of seeds and fertilizer.

Animal husbandry (sheep, cows and goats) is another major occupation. In 1987 all the chickens in the district were killed by an epidemic of Newcastles disease. Chickens are being replaced and a vaccination programme is now available. Two years ago an anthrax epidemic killed many sheep and goats and about 80 percent of the animals have been vaccinated against anthrax since then.

The irrigation system in this area depends upon canals (from the Band-i-Sultan) and karez. The Band-i-Sultan reservoir, fed by streams from the Hazarajat, is annually filled in the summer and emptied in the winter as its capacity is not large. It was built by King Sultan Mohammad in the 17th century. The villages of Qala'-i-Munar, Petawak and Bedmushk use this dam as well as a large area in Ghazni, particularly in Khwaja Omari. The karez in this area, which had fallen into disrepair during the past ten years, have recently been cleaned with the assistance of some NGOs. The irrigation system now is in the same condition as pre-war although the people claim that it is not sufficient for their vast area of potentially cultivatable land. Every village has a watermill.

BAZAARS

There was no bazaar here before the war nor is there now. People use Ghazni centre or Chak.

There are no fuel stations in Jaghatu, but diesel is available in Chak, or in Aliabad in Khwaja Omari, Ghazni.

STORAGE

There is no warehouse or hanger in the area. Private houses and forts are possibly available.

ROADS

- The road connecting Chak with Jaghatu is 45km long. This is a dirt road running from north to south. Where it passes through an area of shingle, the surface is very uneven and is very difficult to drive through in winter. It is not crossed by any rivers or creeks so there are no bridges or culverts.
- From Jaghatu there is a 57km road going south to Khwaja Omari in Ghazni. It is dirt and can be used by all types of vehicles. This is the main route for mujahideen supply convoys. Some Government posts in the hills east of this road can cause difficulties for the convoys.

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

Wardak Province is situated south-east of Kabul and covers an area estimated to be 9,699 sq km. It borders in the north and east with the provinces of Kabul and Logar, in the north and north-west with Parwan and Bamyan provinces and in the south with Ghazni. Wardak is a mountainous area dissected by some large valleys with routes providing links between other parts of Afghanistan. Three vital communication routes pass through Wardak: the main highway links Kabul with Ghazni and Kandahar; a central road passing through Behsud and crossing the Hazarajat provides a link with Herat; and the route passing north over the Hajigak (Little Haji) pass provides a link with Bamyan and to the north.

Maidan Shahr is the capital and Ghazni the local regional centre. Destruction is greatest in Maidan Shahr, Sayedabad and along the Kabul-Kandahar highway.

Wardak is divided into the woleswalis of Markaz-i-Behsud and Behsud One, Chak-i-Wardak, Sayedabad and Maidan Shahr, and into the alaqadaris of Jalrez, Nerkh, Dai Mirdad and Jaghatu.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The 1979 Government census indicated a total population of 287,605. A DCAR survey (May 1989) estimated that approximately 23,000 refugees from Wardak were living in Pakistan, representing eight percent of the 1979 population. Some districts of Wardak (Chak and Dai Mirdad) have experienced a relatively small exodus of refugees during the war. Jaghatu reportedly has harboured refugees from other parts of the country. Refugees are said to be returning to Sayedabad and Maidan Shar, although in small numbers.

Wardak encompasses both Pushtun and Hazara areas. The southern districts of Jaghatu, Dai Mirdad, Chak, Sayedabad and Maidan are generally populated by Pushtuns. The Pushtun Wardak tribes predominate, particularly the Mayar sub tribe, in Sayedabad, Dai Mirdad, Chak and Jaghatu. Jalrez, Behsud One and Markaz-i-Behsud are predominantly Hazara and thus are part of the Hazarajat. These are broad generalizations and there are many examples of minor ethnic groups living in areas dominated by other groups. There are very few Durranis in the Province but the Ghilzai are well represented (see Annex F).

Wardak is on the nomadic route to the Hazarajat. The Minzai tribe of the Ghilzai move from Chaparhar (Nangarhar) through Logar to Tang-i-Wardak, Jalrez and Onai to Esar in the Hazarajat. The Musa Khel sub tribe of the Ahmadzai, who stay for six months each winter in Marco (Shinwar, Nangarhar), move from Gandumak, to Jagdalak, Tezin, Mohammad Agha and Tangi Wardak to Dasht Toop where they stay for three months in Kotal-e-Khak, Behsud.

MINES

- It is believed the Government planted many anti-personnel mines around the villages of Delawarkhel and Adina to the south and west of Jaghatu centre.
- Anti-personnel mines were planted by the Government on the side of the Kunda Qarol mountain to the north of the woleswali.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The following commanders are from the area:

- Cdr Lahore (JIA), Mayar, Sa'adat Khel village, who works with his brother Juma Gul who was a civil officer before the war. Reportedly from a well known family. The influence of Juma Gul and Cdr Lahore has grown in the past few years to encompass about 20 villages. Their aid programmes have contributed to the growth of their influence.
- Mowlawi Ghulam Sakhi (HIIA), Mayar, Aukhtum village.
- Ata Mohd (NIFA), Mayar, Barikab village, educated to 6th grade and formerly a trader.
- Adam (SYF), Mir Khel, Laghari village, a former clerk.
- S.Ya'aquob (HIG), Sadat, Sadat village, educated to 12th grade.
- Mowlawi A.Jan (HIK), Mayar, Khawja village.
- Qazi Amin, otherwise known as Amin Wardak, has his centre in Mahatron village in a valley on the north western side of the main Jaghatu valley. Originally with NIFA he is now with HIK. His brother, Mustafa Wardak, has a centre to the north of Ghazni city and another brother, Ghrani Wardak, is with him in Jaghatu. Of the 180 villages in this district he is said to control 30 but his influence stretches further into Chak, Dai Mirdad, Sayedabad and parts of Ghazni. Well known for the agricultural programmes made in his area under the direction of Najib Baba. Many of his mujahideen are still with NIFA.
- Mudir Rahmie Wardak, a colonel with NIFA. Popular and one of the originators of the resistance in the area. Qazi Amin's uncle.

There is a local shura to deal with social issues and consisting of commanders from JIA, HIIA and NIFA. Juma Gul is the Chief.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- There was a hospital under construction at Kalan Deh (the former alaqadari centre) prior to 1979 and the one room completed is now used as a markaz and clinic by a local HIIA commander, Mowlawi Mohd Omar.
- The school building at Rashidan in the west of the district is operated as a clinic by Sayed Ali, a local commander.
- MDM, in cooperation with Qazi Amin, have a hospital at Marat Khan with 15-20 beds. There is always at least one foreign doctor and X-ray, laboratory and operating facilities. Located in the north of the valley,they would like to move it to a more accessible area.
- SCA support five clinics.

- JIA support one clinic.
- MSH have supported party health workers in the district.
- AMI/MTA trained two health workers who are working closely with MDM.
- Lajnat-ul-Da'awa have a clinic in the uncompleted Government hospital.

EDUCATION

There were four middle and two primary schools before the war. The school at Rashidan in the west had facilities for 250 students. It is partially destroyed and is now used as a medical clinic under Cdr. Sayed Ali. SCA, working with Juma Gul, currently support 12 schools of which three are primary. The AIG Education Centre support three madrassas. Muslim Aid also support madrassas there. Four madrassas are supported by Arabs but it is reported the attendance at these is not high.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- NCA/FAO sent improved seed to the area in June 1989.
- DCA and NCA sent 1,435 bags of fertilizer to this woleswali for distribution through Cdr. Juma Gul and supported karez cleaning in the same area.
- FAO plan to develop a nursery for fruit seedlings on 80 jeribs of land in response to a request from the local people and from Cdr. Juma Gul.
- Solidarite Afghanistan cooperate with Amin Wardak on agricultural programmes. They run a cereal bank and delivered 1,200 tons of wheat to Wardak Province in 1989, primarily to Jaghatu.
- VSF have a veterinary clinic where paravets are trained and they run a general animal health care programme covering especially treatment for internal parasites and the distribution of animal feed during the winter. They reported they had vaccinated 6,000 chickens, 2,000 cows and 60,000 goats and sheep. They plan to extend the veterinary work within Jaghatu and into Dai Mirdad and Sneez (Sayedabad).

JALREZ (JALRIZ)

Jalrez alaqadari is on the major routes between Pakistan, Kabul, and the central and northern provinces. To the west is Behsud I and Dai Mirdad, to the north Surkh Parsa (Parwan), to the east Maidan Shahr and Nerkh, and to the south Dai Mirdad. Jalrez has about 104 villages and covers an area of 1,139 sq km. Major areas of population are Jalrez centre, Onai, Sia Khak, Sia Petaw, Takana and Sanglakh.

Jalrez valley, of strategic importance to the mujahideen, runs from east to west. The westernmost boundary of the valley is the important Onai pass, crossing to Dai Mirdad. The valley is well wooded, mainly with poplars and willows. The central road connecting Kabul with the city of Herat follows the river flowing through this valley. Jalrez, the woleswali markaz, is in the centre of the valley, 50-60km west of Kabul. Jalrez markaz has a thriving bazaar as it is on the major food supply routes from Kabul and Pakistan to the Hazarajat plus to at least five of the central and northern provinces. The climate is cold and dry, but much milder than in the Hazarajat.

The mujahideen gained control of the alaqadari in 1979. During the fighting, about 50 percent of the houses and buildings were destroyed and have not been rebuilt. About a year ago Jalrez bazaar was bombarded and many shops were destroyed.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Adamec estimated the population at between 10,931 and 15,644. DCAR teams visiting Jalrez in November 1989 estimated that about 10 percent of the pre-war population emigrated to Pakistan in 1979 and that none had returned. Hazaras emigrated mainly to Kabul.

The principal ethnic group is Tajik (Sunni). There are several Ghilzai tribes (Cheenzai, Ali Khel, Mula Khel and Kharoti), and one group of Durranis. The Mula Khel, formerly nomadic, are now settled. There are also Hazaras and Hazara Sadat mainly in Onai, Sia Khak and Sia Petaw.

ECONOMY

Agriculture forms the main basis of the economy but many men also find employment in and from the bazaar at Jalrez.

Cultivation around Jalrez before the war was very extensive, especially on irrigated land. Five percent of the agricultural land is lalmi and agricultural lands are located in the lower valley and the plains. The principal crops grown are potatoes, wheat, barley and short grain rice.

Fertilizer is procured from Kabul. It has been many years since the farmers could obtain improved seed and the seed they use now produces only half the harvest they obtained from the original hybrids. The land belonging to those who have left as refugees has been cultivated by the local farmers as sharecroppers (equal share).

Two rivers supply water for irrigation: the river from the Onai pass flowing from Takana to Jalrez; the river from Sanglakh with its source in the Koh-i-Paghman. These rivers provide water to 60 percent of the abi land and 20 percent of the irrigation systems taking water from the rivers have been damaged due to the war. The remaining 40 percent of abi land is fallow because the karez upon which their irrigation depends have been destroyed.

Horticulture is also common in the area with orchards of mulberries, walnut and apricots. Timber for construction (poplar) is available for roofing, doors and windows.

BAZAARS

There are three main bazaars in this alaqadari. All existed before the war:

- Sia Khak is the largest where all necessary items are found. It has some 250 shops, all functioning. These shops include general stores, butchers, pharmacies, hardware, watch repair, bakeries, vehicle spare parts, etc. The vehicle workshops are equipped well enough to fit engines and to make vehicle bodies. The vehicle parts are supplied from Pakistan.
- Jalrez bazaar had some 120 shops before the war, but there are only 60 now due to a Government bombardment about one year ago.
- Takana bazaar, with 20-25 shops, is between Jalrez and Sia Khak.

There was no fuel station in this alaqadari before the war but it is now available in the bazaars.

STORAGE

There was no hanger or godown here before the war. The hospital built before 1978 by the West Germans in the centre of Jalrez could be used for storage.

ROADS

Jalrez is on the route to the north, via the Hajigaq, to the west, via Behsud and to Paghman via Sanglakh valley. To the east lies the provincial centre of Maidan Shahr.

- The central road enters over the Onai pass and follows the Jalrez valley eastwards to join the Kabul-Kandahar highway just south of Maidan Shahr. From Onai to Jalrez is 31km. This road is unpaved and

can be used by heavy and light vehicles. The surface of the road remains relatively good except for the severely war damaged 20km between Jalrez and Maidan Shahr and a flood damaged section near Jalrez.

- Jalrez is also connected by road, via the Onai pass and valley, to the Mullah Yakub pass and Panjow (Bamiyan). Some bridges are destroyed. This road was built by the Government prior to 1979. The section between Mullah Yaqub pass and Panjow is 50 percent destroyed due to floods and rockfalls. Between Sia Haq and Mullah Yaqub Pass there are 10 S.Pasdaran checkposts.
- There is a dirt road, in poor condition, between Jalrez and Sanglakh valley but any type of vehicle can use it.
- Mujahideen are unable to use the Jalrez-Maidan Shahr road to actually connect with the Kabul-Kandahar highway because there are Government posts on a mountain ridge overlooking the junction of the two roads. For this reason they use two new routes from Jalrez through Nerkh. Both are dirt roads and can usually only be used at night. One, leaving the Kabul-Kandahar highway after Durrani at Puli Surkh and reaching the central road at Gardanai, is suitable for ten ton trucks.

MINES
No mine fields have been reported in this area.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
The following commanders are based in Jalrez alaqadari:
- Amir Eng Abdullah (HIG), Tajik, Takan village.
- A. Mohammad (SYF), Tajik, from Jalrez village.
- Amir Alawi (S.Pasdaran), Hazara Sadat, from Sang-i-Shandeh village.
- Raza Hussaini (S.Pasdaran), Hazara, from Karez-i-Fulad village of Dai Mirdad, with his base in Sia Hak.
- Sayed Anwari (HIM), Hazara Sadat, from Sanglakh village.
- Ghullam Mohammad Mowen (Pasdaran), Wazir, in Onai Valley.
- M. Musa (HIIA), Dara-i-Ziarat, assistant to Eng Abdullah, formerly a teacher.

At the time of the DCAR team's visit to Jalrez in November 1989, HIIA was fighting with HIG.

Jalrez is a most complex valley with a host of small groups and commanders and with no one, it appears, having overall power. A shura has reportedly been formed between some commanders from Jalrez, Maidan Shahr and Paghman. (See DCAR ref:Jalrez/POI)

MEDICAL RESOURCES
Prior to the war there was a hospital in Jalrez for the treatment of contagious diseases (especially leprosy). This hospital was supported by West Germany. Due to its specialization it could not deal with other

medical problems and so people went to Kabul or Pakistan for further medical treatment. The hospital is no longer used for its original purpose. Currently there are several clinics in the district centre and its vicinity and all of these are kept busy as so much traffic flows through this area.

- SCA support two clinics.
- GAC support one clinic.
- Lajnat-ul-Da'awa have a clinic at the hospital.
- MSH support party health workers in the district.
- MSF (Belgium) have a clinic with two expatriate staff in Dara-e-Sarai, a side valley in Sanglakh.
- SCA support a clinic in Sia Petaw.
- Mercy Fund have a clinic.
- AVICEN are running a vaccination programme.

All these clinics provide first aid, especially for the wounded, and treatment for simple medical problems. The more seriously ill have to be taken to Kabul (children, women, and elderly only), to the Tang-i-Sayedan hospital in Dai Mirdad or to Pakistan.

EDUCATION

Muslim Aid support some madrassas in this district.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- ACLU plan to work on the road between Terimangal and Sanglakh.
- Solidarite Afghanistan plan to extend their cereal bank to this district.

MAIDAN SHAHR

Maidan Shahr encompasses the capital and centre of Wardak Province. It is located about 35km to the west of Kabul city with the Paghman mountains to the north. To the south are Nerkh and Mohammad Agha (Logar), to the east Kabul Province, and to the west Jalrez and Nerkh.

The Maidan Shahr area is in a valley running from north to south. To the north are the Paghman mountains of Arghandeh-i-Bala and Koh-i-Karokh, with the mountains of Maidan in the west. The Kabul river, rising in the Onai mountains (in the Hindu Kush) to the west, flows through the centre of Maidan and irrigates the Kabul and Nangarhar valleys before emptying into the Indus River at Attock (Pakistan). In the Maidan Shahr area this river feeds the canals found on both banks which were said, in 1978, to irrigate about 6,500 jeribs.

Maidan Shahr centre is controlled by the Government. Until about one year ago the centre was undamaged, but since then there has been considerable fighting between the Government and the mujahideen, causing destruction in some parts as high as 45 percent. In the outlying areas, away from the town, destruction is minimal. Kota-i-Ashro, previously in Jalrez alaqadari, was transferred to Maidan Shahr prior to 1978.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Pre-war Government statistics indicate a population of 77,033. Maidan Shahr is divided into Bar Maidan (Upper Maidan) and Kooz Maidan (Lower Maidan). In Kooz Maidan, 97 percent of the population have left the areas around the villages of Poladkhana, Deh Afghanan, Zaibudagh, Mamikhel, Badinkhel, Gundakhel, and Amarkhel. In Bar Maidan, about 60 percent of the population have left although one village, Mirakikhel, is almost totally deserted. Most of the refugees moved to Nerkh or Kabul. The DCAR survey (May 1989) estimated that 6,792 refugees from Maidan Shahr were in camps in Pakistan.

The Ghilzai tribes in Kooz Maidan are the Andar, Ibrahim Khel and Bazid Khel. The Ghilzai tribes in Bar Maidan are the Amar Khel, Sahak, Rustan Khel and Kharoti.

ECONOMY

Apple tree seedlings, the main cash crop in this area, were exported to other provinces, particularly Kabul. The climate is suited for this and the area was well known for its nurseries. There were also orchards of pears and peaches. The agriculture in this area has been badly affected and many of the orchards are now dry. SCA are attempting to start some nurseries.

On the irrigated agricultural land along the river the other main crops are wheat, rice and potatoes. Maidan Shahr has a cold climate and there is only one crop a year. Local and improved seeds are used. Khazani wheat seed is planted in the autumn and Bahari in the spring. Improved seed potatoes were introduced in the past and were more popular than the local variety. Before 1978, improved seed, fertilizer and insecticides were provided by the Provincial agricultural department.

Since 1978, the irrigation system and the canals and their intakes have either been severely damaged due to bombing and artillery shelling or have been washed away when flooding has occurred. The land near the population centres has not been cultivated for a number of years. In other areas about 45 percent of the land is cultivated and the people are using local seed and fertilizer.

BAZAARS

There were four bazaars in this district before 1979:

- Maidan Shahr had 60 shops including pharmacies, restaurants and tea shops. Most of the shops have been closed due to migration and some have been damaged. This bazaar is currently controlled by the Government.
- Durrani bazaar is some 5km to the south of Maidan Shahr. There are between 15 to 20 shops and it is controlled by mujahideen. Most of the commodities are imported from Pakistan and the prices rise when the route to Pakistan is closed. Prices are otherwise controlled by mujahideen. This is principally a transport bazaar (sarai).
- Kota-i-Ashro is 15km from Maidan Shahr. There were about 70 shops before the war. Most of these have been destroyed during the last few years and those that are left are generally closed because the people have left the area. Recently a few tea shops have opened to provide food for travellers. This bazaar is controlled by mujahideen.
- Deh Afghanan had about 20 shops and is some 2-3km to the west of Maidan Shahr. The villages nearby have been badly destroyed by heavy fighting and approximately 97 percent of the local population have left. Most of the shops are closed.

There is a fuel station at Maidan Shahr, under Government control. Fuel is availale at Durrani bazaar and is supplied from Pakistan.

STORAGE

At Kota-i-Ashro, mujahideen control a godown of 1,000 tonnes, built from stone and brick. It would also be possible to use the girls' high school at Deh Afghanan for storage.

ROADS

- The Kabul-Kandahar highway passes through Kooz Maidan from north to south. Reportedly this stretch of road has suffered severely from the war and needs repair.

- A central road (gravel), connects Maidan Shahr with Herat (816km). This passes through Jalrez, the Onai Pass, Behsud 1, and Markaz-i-Behsud. The 20km between Maidan Shahr and Jalrez has been severely damaged by the war and needs repairing. A survey and design for the improvement of this road was completed before the war and work was started but was stopped in 1979. It was intended this would become the Asian Highway replacing the Herat/Kandahar/Ghazni to Kabul route.
- Mujahideen are unable to use the central road to actually connect with the Kabul-Kandahar highway because there are Government posts on a mountain ridge overlooking the junction of the two highways. For this reason they use two new routes from Jalrez through Nerkh. Both are dirt roads and can usually be used only at night. The road leaving the Kabul-Kandahar highway after Durrani at Puli Surkh and reaching the central road at Gardanai, is suitable for ten ton trucks.
- A 20km gravel road begins at Maidan Shahr centre, passes through the centre of Nerkh alaqadari and ends at Sarmarda in the furthermost valley of Nerkh. Near Maidan Shahr, this road has been severely damaged by bombing and anti tank mines. Broken culverts have often been filled in and the subsequent damage to the drainage system makes transportation difficult in the wet season. The reinforced concrete bridges over the Kabul and Nerkh Rivers are intact as are many culverts on the road further away from Maidan Shahr centre.
- A track between Deh Afghanan and Soor Pul needs repair and reconstruction.

MINES
- It is reported that mines have been planted in the houses and in the agricultural land in the villages of Polad Khana, Deh Afghanan, Ghunda Khel, Amar Khel and Badin Khel.
- There are mines on the mountainsides by the Government posts at Zaibudagh and Mami Khel.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
HIG, HIIA, SYF, JIA, HIK and NIFA are represented in Maidan Shahr and the strongest is HIG. There have been conflicts between HIG, SYF and HIIA.
- Turan Amanullah, an Army officer before 1979, is the HIG Amir-i-Omumi, with a stronghold in the mountains at the western end of the woleswali. From there he controls several HIG groups in the district. Tribal elders participate in a shura organized by Turan Amanullah. This shura mediates disputes between the tribes and parties. Recently his influence extended to Durrani bazaar, the gateway into Wardak from Logar, on one of the routes connecting with Pakistan. He has good relations with the Hazaras and this facilitates transport between this area and the Hazarajat. He also has influence in Nerkh and Jalrez.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- SCA support a clinic run by Dr. Azizullah for HIG. This clinic was built and run by the Government prior to 1978.
- MSF (Holland) have a health facility with two expatriates at Shahabuddin in Kooz Maidan.
- MSH support party clinics and health workers in the district.
- AMI/MTA have trained three health workers from this district.

EDUCATION

Most of the Government schools have been destroyed. Children are taught locally by mullahs in mosques, and this is largely a religious education. Muslim Aid support madrassas in this district.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- SCA began, a year ago, to give assistance for re-opening fruit tree nurseries, repairing irrigation canals, culverts and bridges, traction and bringing in fertilizer and improved wheat seeds.
- GAF have a veterinary facility in Kota-i-Ashro and have done vaccination programmes against anthrax.

ECONOMY
Agriculture forms the basis of the economy in Wardak and the principal crops are wheat, corn, barley, rice and cotton. About five percent of the land (principally found in the Maidan valley) is irrigated and fertile, some 15 percent is non-irrigated farming land and the remaining 80 percent is pasture.

Planting seasons are: May to June for rice, with the harvest September/November; April to May for melons and water melons with the harvest in August/September; September to November for irrigated wheat, to be harvested August/September; March to June for corn to be harvested August/October: and March to April for barley, to be harvested June/July. Due to the cool climate, Wardak is essentially an area of single cropping.

The third ASA report published in August 1989 reported the following: over 60 percent of the farms in Wardak are less than five jeribs; those who left the area are predominantly from the larger farms; and yields of irrigated wheat have fallen by 24 percent.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
The best known leaders of the Wardak tribe are Mudir Rahmie (NIFA) from Jaghatu and his nephews Qazi Amin (HIK, Jaghatu), Musafa (Ghazni) and Nangirli (Jaghatu). Another important member of the tribe is Qazi Rahimi originally with HIG and now with SYF, controlling the large new hospital at Tang-i-Saydan. General Rahim Wardak (NIFA), military assistant to Pir Sayed Ahmad Gailani, originates from Chak.

Turan Amanullah (HIG) is very strong in Maidan Shahr and thus controls the gateway into the area from Logar and Pakistan. He has good relationships with the Hazara groups and this facilitates transportation through Maidan Shahr and the Hazarajat.

The Shi'a Hazara parties represented in this Province, particularly in the Behsud districts, are HIM, Shura Ittefaq, S. Pasdaran, Nasr and Niru. These parties are now part of an alliance of seven of the eight Shi'a parties, the Hezbe-i-Wahdat-i-Islami Afghanistan, formed in mid 1989 as an alternative to the Afghanistan Interim Government in Peshawar, Pakistan.

AREAS OF NGO ACTIVITY
Health (support for medical trainees with salaries and medicines, support for health centres and vaccination): AMI, AVICEN, Freedom Medicine, GAC, IMC, ISRA, Lajnat-ul-Da'awa, LEPCO, MTA, MDM, MSF (Belgium), MSF (Holland), MSH, Mercy Fund, SCA.
Rural Works (rehabilitation of roads, storage facilities and other basic infrastructure): ACLU, ESAR, SCA, SNI.
Irrigation Rehabilitation (repair of channels, cleaning of karez): SCA, Solidarite Afghanistan, VITA
Field Crops (improved seed, fertilizer, pesticides, farm power etc): DCA, FAO, NCA, SCA, Solidarite Afghanistan, Union Aid.
Veterinary Care: DCA, GAF, VSF
Horticulture/Forestry: SCA, FAO
Cash for Food: NCA (in Markaz-i-Behsud)

NERKH (NIRKH, NURKH)

Nerkh is an alaqadari in Wardak covering an area of about 480 sq km. To the west is Dai Mirdad, to the north Jalrez and Maidan Shahr , to the east Mohammad Agha (Logar) and to the south Pul-i-Alam (Logar), Sayedabad and Chak-i-Wardak. Nerkh has about 70 villages of which five are large. The centre is about 20km southwest of Maidan

The main valley of Nerkh runs roughly from north to south, connecting Sayedabad in the south with Maidan Shahr in the north, where the valley then continues to Kabul. In Nerkh, a side valley to the northwest connects with the Darya-i-Maidan, Kota-i-Ashro and Jalrez. The Nerkh river flows in the valley between Jawquol mountain to the north and the Koh-i-Badam, Beik Saman and Ali Sheikh mountains to the south. This river has water in the spring both from the melting snow and, from March to June, during the rainy season.

The area is mountainous and the climate cold with heavy snow in winter. Mountains cover 50 percent of the area, with 30 percent of the remaining land being abi and the rest lalmi. The mountains are not forested and are used for grazing. People collect brushwood from the mountains for firewood.

The alaqadari was occupied by mujahideen in 1980. The alaqadari building has been destroyed. Elsewhere destruction is minimal. About 60 percent of the destruction has been repaired by the people.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population was estimated by Adamec at between 7,728 and 10,187. Migration from this area has been minimal (one estimate is about four percent). Approximately 100-120 families migrated to Pakistan and mujahideen are farming their land. Internal displacement has frequently occurred when the area was affected by fighting and people usually returned when the situation improved.

The two major tribes in this area are the Ahmadzai in Deh Hayat, Karimdad, Deh Khurka and Sad Bargan villages and the Cheenzai in Turkrak, Cheenzai, Akhchi and Zakhel villages. There are small groups of other sub tribes (DCAR ref:Nerkh/tribes).

ECONOMY

The main crops in this area are wheat and potatoes. Apple orchards are also common and popular. Improved apple seedlings were propagated during the 1970's by the Ministry of Agriculture, who encouraged the local people to work in orchards especially as it was not possible to grow enough crops in the area to feed everyone. A cash crop was required so that goods

could be bought from Maidan Shahr, Kabul and (since 1979) from Pakistan.

In such a mountainous area the people have always found it difficult to irrigate all the available agricultural land. There is also a shortage of improved seeds and fertilizer. Oxen are used for ploughing.

There are three types of water sources here. Springs irrigate the central areas of Nerkh, (i.e., Deh Hayat, parts of Karimdad, Janjan Khel and Omar Khel). Karez irrigate the area around Dadul, Tukrak, Deh Khurka and Badam. Most of the karez have not been cleaned for the past ten years and there is not much water in them. The Maidan river irrigates Sahabudin and the area from Temur to Dehpak.

There are two deserts in Nerkh: Dasht-i-Deh Muslim; and Dasht-i-Muqam, to the east of the alaqadari centre. Because of their altitude, they cannot be irrigated and hence are uncultivatable.

BAZAARS

In the centre of Nerkh there are a few scattered shops selling such essential items as rice, ghee, sugar, wheat, flour, tea and cloth. Prices are the same as in Sia Khak and Jalrez.

STORAGE

There is no building, warehouse or Government building suitable for storage. The only private house possibly suitable for storage is an extremely large fort called Qala-i-Ali Ahmad Khan (owned by Ali Ahmad Khan). This is in Omar Khel village and is connected by an unpaved road to the alaqadari centre, about 12km south.

ROADS

- The section of the Kabul-Kandahar highway between Maidan Shahr and Nerkh is in poor condition.
- At Karimdad there is a minor road turning south and going to Dha Daz (7km).
- There is an unpaved road leaving the Kabul-Kandahar highway at Durrani and going to Nerkh. This road is some 16km long and is in relatively good condition. It provides an alternative route to Jalrez from the main highway (see Maidan Shahr/roads).
- At Khanjan Khel (Durrani to Nerkh road) the road divides with one part going north for 6km to Twkhrak village. This road is in poor condition and four bridges have been destroyed.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The following commanders control the centre of Nerkh: Zabet Wali (HIG), Painda Khel from Dadal village, formerly a Military officer (lieutenant); and Zabet Hazrat (HIG), Cheenzai from Cheenzai village, also an Army lieutenant before 1979.

Other commanders include: Amir Mowlawi A Khaliq (JIA), Amark Khel from Karimdad village; Cdr Eng M. Elias (JIA), Alekuzai from Mamaki village; and Cdr Munir (SYF), Painda Khel from Mani Quol village. There can be tensions between these commanders.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
There is no hospital or regular clinic in Nerkh. Some health trainees are working closely with some veterinarians who also provide medical assistance. SCA, ISRA and MSH are supporting health workers there.

EDUCATION
Nerkh high school has been destroyed.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

SAYEDABAD

Sayedabad woleswali, in eastern Wardak, is situated in the long valley through which the Kabul-Kandahar highway passes from north to south. To the north of Sayedabad is Nerkh, to the east Logar Province, to the west Chak, and to the south Ghazni Province. Sayedabad village is the woleswali centre.

Several Soviet and Government posts were set up in this district because of the strategic importance of the highway. Although there has been less than five percent destruction of houses in the area, and very few went to Pakistan as refugees, the agriculture was quite severely affected. Most of the men left the villages along the valley because Government troops regularly searched the villages to check that mujahideen were not hiding and ready for an attack of the highway or the military posts. With only the elderly, the women and the children remaining to care for the farms, the karez were uncleaned and much of the land was not cultivated. This situation has begun to change since mujahideen control of the woleswali, following the Soviet withdrawal in 1989.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Pre-war Government figures indicate a population of 54,368. With an estimated area of 1,029 sq km Sayedabad is the most densely populated district in Wardak with 53/sq km. Most of the population have remained in Sayedabad in the past ten years. With the high food prices and inability to cultivate much of the land, men went to Kabul or to Pakistan to find labouring jobs, usually leaving their families behind. In the areas visited by the DCAR team, about three percent of the population had gone as refugees to Pakistan. The DCAR survey (June 1979) indicated that 9,600 had migrated to camps in Pakistan. Most of the population are of the Mayar sub-tribe of the Wardak.

ECONOMY

The economy of the area was mainly based upon exporting fruit to Kabul and Pakistan. Some of the rich people of the area have shops in Kabul. Most of the people were dependent upon their farms both for the cash crop of fruit and for their own food requirements. About 30-35 percent of the orchards have been destroyed - mainly those along the highway - as they gave cover for mujahideen. The remaining orchards (apple, apricot, plum and mulberry) are often now affected by disease. There have been food shortages in the district during the past ten years because the land could not be fully cultivated nor the karez cleaned. Most of the abi land is irrigated from the 74 karez in the district and it is believed some of these karez are mined. As the men returned from the mountains in 1989, they began rehabilitating their farms and approximately 55 percent of the land was under cultivation that year. About 60 percent of the agri-

cultural land is abi. Major crops are wheat, rice and vegetables (onions and potatoes). Potatoes were exported to Pakistan in late 1989 as a cash crop.

BAZAARS

- The main bazaar before 1978 was at Sayedabad village and the 40 shops there were completely destroyed. Six shops have been recently built.
- At Sheikhabad there are 60 shops, including 16 hotels.
- Hasan Khel has developed as a bazaar during the past ten years, now with 40-45 shops.

The shops in Sheikhabad and Hasankhel are supplied from Pakistan and Kabul, and all essential goods are available. There is no fuel station in the district.

STORAGE

A warehouse in Sayedabad was used for storing food for the district. The walls of this warehouse have been damaged but, it is believed, they can be repaired.

ROADS

- The Kabul-Kandahar highway connecting Sayedabad with Maidan Shahr and Kabul to the north, and Ghazni city to the south, is paved but several culverts have been destroyed.
- At Sheikhabad an unpaved road goes eastwards to north of Baraki Rajan in Logar. Any vehicle can use this and it is a major route into Wardak from Pakistan.
- Another road goes east from the highway into Jaghatu, Wardak.

MINES

In the past few months some children who have recently returned to this district have been killed by mines.

- The Government planted mines on either side of the Sheikhabad bridge to protect it from mujahideen attack.
- Soviets planted anti tank and anti personnel mines around their post at Dak Baghary.
- There are mines around the former Government post to the south of Qazi Qala.
- Mines were planted in karez to stop the mujahideen using them as cover, but it is not known which ones are still affected.
- There are mines in the agricultural land alongside the main highway.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Dr.Muslim (HIG).
- Mowlawi Khawani (HIIA).

- Haji Mushtaq (HIM), Mir Khel, of Kodey village.
- Mowlawi Hassan (HIM), Mayar, of Jaghatu village.
- M.Musa (HIG), Mayar, of Gulshan village.
- Chargul Khan (HIG), Mayar, of Gojar village.
- Yar Mohammad (SYF), Mayar, Qalai Qazi village.
- Besmullah Khan (SYF), Mir Khel, of Fattan Khel village.
- Rostam Khan (HIK), Mir Khel, of Mashang Qala.
- E. Mirwais (NIFA), Noray of Hassan Khel village.
- M. Farooq (JIA), Mayar, Dagbaghry village.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

The one clinic existing prior to 1978 was destroyed.

- SCA support four clinics
- IMC support two clinics with a ten-bed hospital under construction.
- AVICEN have two vaccinators in this district.
- MSH support a party clinic and some health workers in the district.

EDUCATION

Before 1979 there were secondary schools at Takya, Tope, Karim Khan (Daulat Khel), Shaikhabad and Shah Qala, a high school at Sayedabad, and primary schools at Jaung Joy, Lora, Oteri, Atsdara, and Joe Zareen. All have been destroyed except for the primary school at Jaung Joy (two rooms are now used as a clinic by the Abdara Front).

There are now 18 madrassas in the district supported as follows: ESSP (7), Muslim Aid (4), SCA (2), HIK, HIG, NIFA, JIA and HIIA.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- VITA funded karez cleaning in several villages.
- SCA funded karez cleaning, and the distribution of fertilizer and improved wheat seed.
- ESAR worked on the road from north of Baraki Rajan and Sheikhabad.
- SNI are constructing the hospital for IMC.
- HCI have carried out surveys regarding agriculture, irrigation and reconstruction.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS

TERMS

abi	irrigated agricultural land
alaqadari	administrative unit (sub-district)
amir-i-omumi	recognized leader of the resistance in a specific area
dasht	dry plain with limited vegetation
karez	network of shallow wells connected by a sub-surface channel
lalmi	rain-fed agricultural land
madrassa	traditional Islamic school with religious subjects comprising about 60 percent of the classes
markaz	Centre, town.
mowlawi	a person educated in Islamic studies and often a teacher of Islamic studies for mullahs
mullah	a person who has completed enough Islamic studies to take care of a mosque and to lead prayers
shura	council
woleswali	administrative unit (district)

Afghan Resistance Parties

ANLF	Afghan National Liberation Front/Mojadiddi
HIIA	Harakat-i-Inqilab-i-Islami Afghanistan/Nabi Mohammadi
HIG	Hezb-i-Islami/Gulbadin
HIK	Hezb-i-Islami/Khales
JIA	Jamiat-i-Islami/Rabbani
NIFA	Mahaz-i-Milli/Pir Gailani
SYF	Etihad-i-Islami/Sayyaf

Principal Shia Parties in Wardak:

HIM	Harakat-i-Islami/Mohseni

S.Pasdaran	Separ-i-Pasdaran, pro-Khomeni, originated in Iran
Nasr	Sazman-i-Nasr, pro-Khomeni, originated in Iran. Headed by Khalili, former spokesman of the Alliance of Shia parties.
Shura Ittefaq	Originated within Afghanistan and is more traditional. Leader is Sayed Ali Beheshti and the main commander is Sayed Jaghlan. Originally included all the most influential members of Hazarajat society (i.e., Maliks and Khans) but some have moved over to S.Pasdaran and Nasr.
Mustasafin	Centred around Bamyan with about 60-100 people.
Niru	Based in Behsud, under the leadership of Sayyid Zaher Mohaqeq.

NGOs

ACLU	Afghan Construction and Logistics Unit, USAID funded.
AEC	Afghanistan Education Committee (Swedish Committee)
AMI	Aide Medicale Internationale
ASA	Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan
AVICEN	Afghanistan Vaccination and Immunization Centre
DCA	Dutch Committee for Afghanistan
ESAR	Engineering Services for Afghan Refugees
ESSP	Educational Sector Support Project, USAID funded.
FAO	United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation.
GAC	German Afghanistan Committee
GAF	German-Afghanistan Foundation
IMC	International Medical Corp
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
LEPCO	Leprosy Control, connected with the Marie Adelaide Leprosy Centre in Karachi, Pakistan.
MDM	Medecin du Monde
MSF	Medecins sans Frontiers

MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MTA	Medical Training for Afghans
NCA	Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
SNI	Shelter Now International
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
VSF	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres

<u>Other</u>

AIG	Afghanistan Interim Government
DCAR	Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
DAP	Di-Ammonium Phosphate fertilizer

Dr Sidiquallah Weera, Provincial Health Director for Wardak Province for the AIG Ministry of Health , recently conducted a health survey for the districts of Sayedabad, Chak, Dai Mirdad and Jaghatu. The resulting report stated there are two hospitals in these districts (one in Jaghatu with 15 beds and five in reserve, supported by MDM, and one at Tang-i-Sayedan with 15-20 beds, supported by Lajnat-ul-Dawa'at) and two new hospitals under construction (GAC in Chak with 15-17 beds and IMC in Sayedabad with some ten beds). He reported thirty other health centres and thirteen clinics and health posts in the survey areas. There is a leprosy clinic at Sang-e-Pul. The total number of medical personnel funded in these facilitites is 214 out of which 19 are Afghan doctors (16 physicians and three surgeons). These facilities are supported by SCA, Lajnat-ul- Da'awat, Freedom Medicine, IMC, GAC, MSH, MDM and LEPCO.

Dr Sidiquallah Weera has outlined the problems that he found in the uneven distribution of health facilities, diagnosis and treatment of different diseases prevalent in the locality and the varying standards of care and training found in the different health workers. He has called for greater cooperation and planning within the province itself and for the construction of new health centres to be used by the future government.

EDUCATION

Most of the school buildings existing before 1978 have been destroyed. ISRA supported six schools in the province and, although they have handed these over to Muslim Aid, they continue to support over 330 orphans. Muslim Aid and SCA (AEC) support schools and madrassas in many districts. ESSP, AIG Education Centre, Lajnat-ul-Da'awa and some other Arab groups support several madrassas and schools. Many of the educational facilities supported by agencies have been set up by various political parties.

ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

Following their report in August 1989, ASA suggested that aid should concentrate on the repair and cleaning of irrigation systems, the restoration of fertilizer supplies and the easing of the farm power shortage.

ANNEX B

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR WARDAK
(Source: GOA Census '78 - '79)

PROVINCE	WOLISWALI	TOTAL	----- % ------ URBAN	RURAL	AREA IN SQ. KM.	DENSITY
WARDAK						
	BEHSUD	25701	0.0%	100.0%	1325	19
	CHAKI WARDAK	39489	0.0%	100.0%	1177	34
	DAY MIRDAD	15816	0.0%	100.0%	1341	12
	M.SHAR/JALRZ/	79081	2.6%	97.4%	1964	40
	MARKAZEBEHSUD	73150	0.0%	100.0%	2185	33
	SAYED ABAD	54368	0.0%	100.0%	1029	53
TOTAL: WARDAK		287605	0.7%	99.3%	9021	32

ANNEX C
LOCATION OF SURVEYED REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN FROM WARDAK

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
D.I.KHAN		
	TANK.3	54
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	54
KOHAT		
	KOTKAI	14
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	14
KURRAM		
	AHMADI SHAMA	960
	ARAWALI	486
	KHAPYANGA 2	35
	OLD BAGZAI	14
	SATIN 2	15
	SHASHU	726
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2236
LORALAI		
	KATWAI 1	3
	KATWAI 2	32
	ZAR KAREZ 2	15
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	50
MALAKAND		
	ZANGAL PATAI	5
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	5
MANSHERA		
	NEELOR	30
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	30
MARDAN		
	BARAKI 2	6
	BARAKI 7	15
	BARAKI 9	42
	JALALA 1	150
	JALALA 2	90
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	303
MIANWALI		
	RTV 01	13
	RTV 02	6
	RTV 04	1
	RTV 05	2
	RTV 07	5
	RTV 08	2
	RTV 09	1
	RTV 10	3
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	33
N.WAZIRISTAN		
	BADOZIARAT	50
	TABBAI	26

(HCR/PKD)
05/13/90

ANNEX C
LOCATION OF SURVEYED REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN
FROM WARDAK

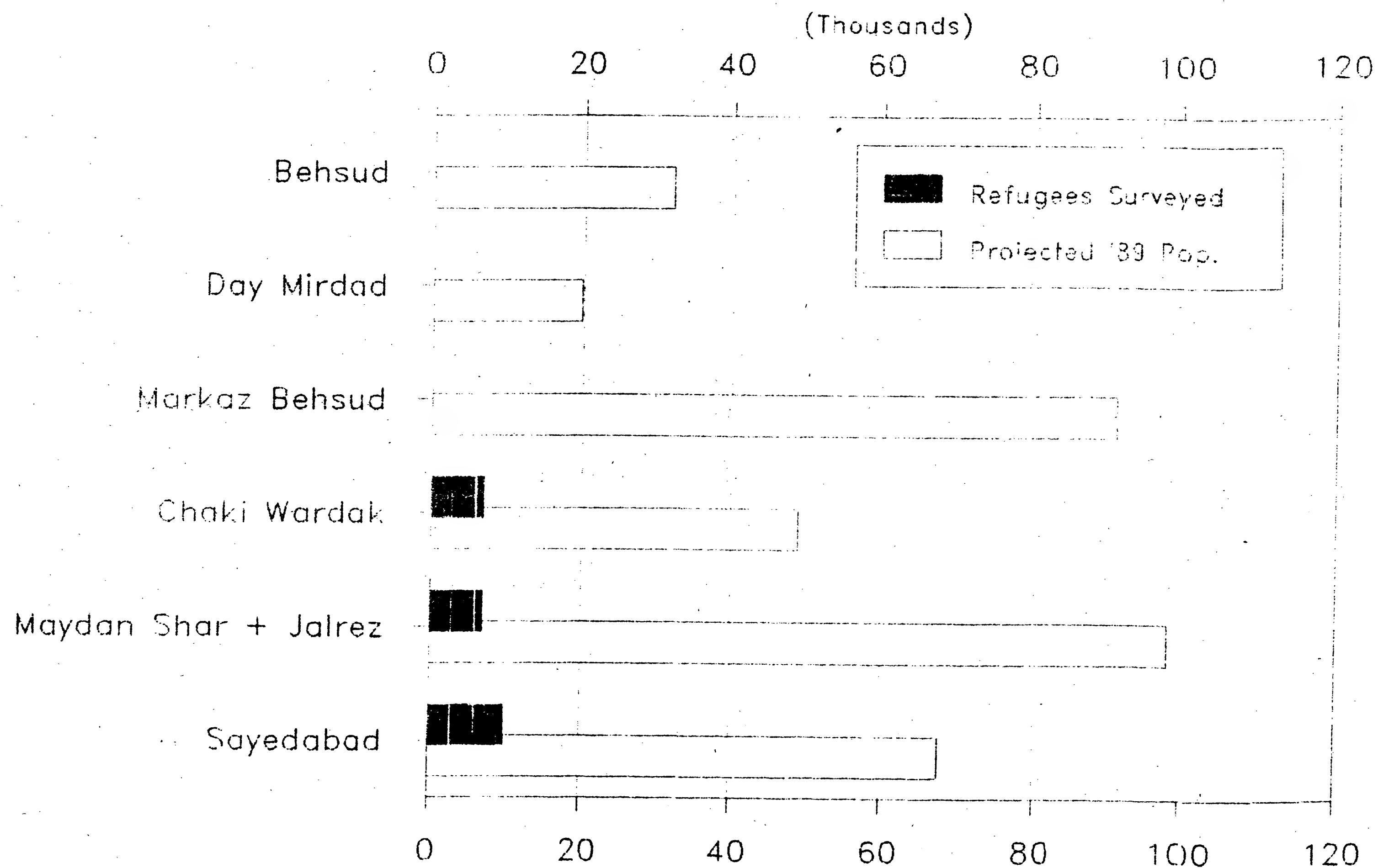
DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	76
ORAKZAI		
	GHALJO 1	151
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	151
PESH 1		
	MUNDA 6	28
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	28
PESH 2		
	JALOZAI 1	50
	JALOZAI 3	16
	JALOZAI 6	2
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	68
QUETTA		
	MISC	350
	RTV 3 M/KHEL	125
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	475
S.WAZIRSTAN		
	AZAM WARSAK	72
	BAGHAR	5
	SARA KANDA	5
	ZARINOOR	25
	ZARMELANA	52
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	159
ZHOB		
	MALGAGAI 2	181
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	181
	GRAND TOTAL:	3863

ANNEX D

WARDAK ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT POPULATION COMPARISONS

WARDAK ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

REFUGEES SURVEYED AND PROJECTED '89 POP.



DCAR Refugees Origins Survey(UNHCR 6/89)
(Project population based upon growth
rate of 2.2% for '79 GCA Census data)

ANNEX E
PRICES IN WARDAK

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
DIESEL			
CHAK	11-89	900.\AF per GAL	ADGT team visit
DAI MIRDAD	11-89	800.\AF per GAL	ADGT team visit
JALREZ	11-89	1000.\AF per GAL	ADGT team visit
FLOUR			
JALREZ	11-89	780.\AF per KGS	ADGT team visit
KEROSENE			
JALREZ	11-89	1200.\AF per GAL	ADGT team visit
LABOR/DAY			
DAI MIRDAD	11-89	1100.\AF per DAY	ADGT team visit
LABOR/SKILLED			
BEHSUD 1	11-89	2000.\AF per DAY	ADGT team visit
BEHSUD 2	11-89	2000.\AF per DAY	ADGT team visit
JAGHATU	11-89	1100.\AF per DAY	ADGT team visit
LABOR/UNSKILLED			
BEHSUD 1	11-89	800.\AF per DAY	ADGT team visit
BEHSUD 2	11-89	800.\AF per DAY	ADGT team visit
JAGHATU	11-89	700.\AF per DAY	ADGT team visit
MUTTON			
JALREZ	11-89	600.\AF per KGS	ADGT team visit
OIL (EDIBLE)			
JALREZ	11-89	469.\AF per KGS	ADGT team visit
ONION			
JALREZ	11-89	80.\AF per KGS	ADGT team visit
PETROL			
JALREZ	11-89	2400.\AF per GAL	ADGT team visit
	11-89	2400.\AF per GAL	ADGT team visit
RAISINS			
JALREZ	11-89	450.\AF per KGS	ADGT team visit
RICE			
JALREZ	11-89	357.\AF per KGS	ADGT team visit
SUGAR			
JALREZ	11-89	300.\AF per KGS	ADGT team visit
TEA BLACK			
JALREZ	11-89	900.\AF per KGS	ADGT team visit
TEA GREEN			
JALREZ	11-89	1300.\AF per KGS	ADGT team visit

(HCR/PR1)
12/05/90

ANNEX E
PRICES IN WARDAK

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
WHEAT JALREZ	11-89	103.\AF per KGS	ADGT team visit

ANNEX F

ETHNIC GROUPS AND TRIBES

This is a very simple guide to the text of this Provincial Profile. There are many ethnic groups in Afghanistan, with the Pushtuns predominating. In Wardak, the major ethnic groups and their languages and religion are:

1. Pushtun: Pushto dialects. Hanafi Sunni.

2. Tajik: Dari and Tajiki dialects. Mainly Hanafi Sunni.

3. Qizilbash: Hazaragai (Dari) dialect. Usually Imami Shi'a.

'Afghanistan' by L. Dupree, 1980

Pushtun tribes view themselves as belonging to various genealogies. There are several genealogies and every Pushtun tribe traces their history and people back through one of these. The Ghilzais and Durranis are two major Pushtun genealogies, or family-trees. Each major tribe is also divided into sub-tribes (Khels).

The main Pushtun tribe in Wardak is the Wardak, particularly of the sub-tribe Mayar. Of the Ghilzai in Wardak there are the Ahmadzai, Cheenzai, Mir Khel, Mula Khel, Ali Khel, Kharoti, Andar, Ibrahim Khel, Bazid Khel, Amar Khel, Sahak and Rustam Khel. There are some Durranis in Wardak.

The Sadat (singular form being Sayyid) trace their ancestry back to the Prophet Mohammad. The Pushtun and Tajik Saadat are usually Sunni. The Hazara Sadat, however, trace their ancestry through Imam Hussain, son-in-law of the Prophet. The Sadat in Behsud 1 woleswali are Hazaras.

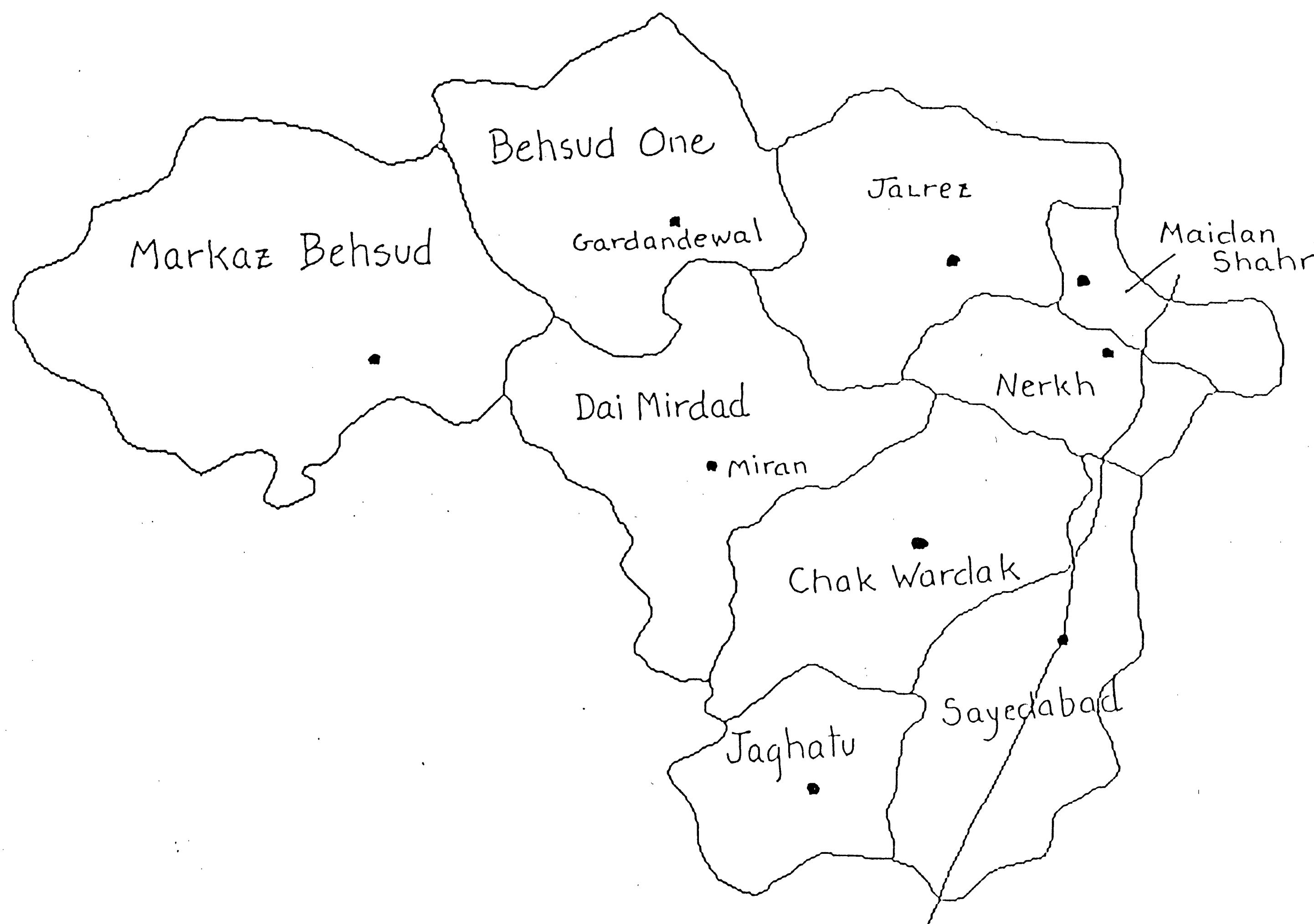
ANNEX G

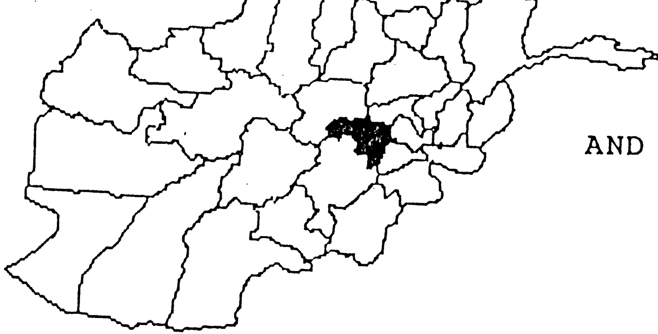
LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET		DATE	
[illegible]	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
[illegible]	--	400	H2	Outpatient center	AHI: 126	Ongoing	--	Self	--/--	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	A0	Other agriculture	SCA:2212	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	A1	Field crops	SCA:2211	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	A1	Field crops	VTA: 431	Completed	5 to 10	Self	7/89	9/89
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	A2	Horticulture	VTA: 432	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/89	4/89
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 716	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/90
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 511	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/90
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 216	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	9/90
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 701	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/90
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 516	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/90
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	A5	Traction	VTA: 433	Completed	10 to 20	Self	6/88	8/89
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	C1	Roads	VTA: 430	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	E1	Primary education	MAR: 311	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	E1	Primary education	SCA:1741	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/84	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	E1	Primary education	SCA:1736	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	10/84	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	E1	Primary education	VTA: 137	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 312	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	E2	Secondary education	SCA:1742	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	E2	Secondary education	SCA:1737	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	E3	Higher education	MAR: 313	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	E9	Teacher training	SCA:1738	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/84	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	E9	Teacher training	SCA:1743	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/84	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H0	Other health	NCA: 501	Completed	1 to 5	None	2/89	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1131	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	2/89	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1111	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	8/89	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H1	Inpatient center	GAC: 107	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H1	Inpatient center	MDM: 113	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	--/--	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1714	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1712	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/85	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1707	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H2	Outpatient center	GAC: 106	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/86	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 237	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H2	Outpatient center	MDM: 111	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	--/85	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3131	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	8/87	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1713	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/85	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1711	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:2121	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1739	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	3/87	6/88
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1708	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1715	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1740	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	4/89	5/89
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 238	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H3	Mobile, first aid	MDM: 112	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	--/--	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H4	Immunization	AVC: 111	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H4	Immunization	ISR: 239	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H5	Laboratory	SCA:1710	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H6	Dental	SCA:1709	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	H6	Dental	SCA:2122	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 23[illegible]	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	W0	Other water resourc	VTA: 128	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	W0	Other water resourc	VTA: 428	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	W1	Karez	SCA:1706	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	W1	Karez	VTA: 429	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	7/89	--/--
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	W1	Karez	VTA: 427	Completed	5 to 10	Self	3/88	5/89
[illegible]	Chake Wardak	404	W1	Karez	VTA: 136	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
[illegible]	Day Mirdad	405	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 706	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/90

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Wardak	Day Mirdad	405	H1	Inpatient center	MDM: 121	Planning	1 to 5	Self	10/89	--/--
Wardak	Day Mirdad	405	H2	Outpatient center	MDM: 122	Planning	1 to 5	Self	10/89	--/--
Wardak	Day Mirdad	405	H3	Mobile, first aid	MDM: 123	Planning	1 to 5	Self	10/89	--/--
Wardak	Gardandewal	407	E1	Primary education	SCA:1801	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Wardak	Gardandewal	407	E1	Primary education	SCA:1803	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Gardandewal	407	E9	Teacher training	SCA:1802	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Wardak	Gardandewal	407	E9	Teacher training	SCA:1804	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Gardandewal	407	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1117	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/89	--/--
Wardak	Gardandewal	407	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1116	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/89	--/--
Wardak	Gardandewal	407	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1118	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/88	--/--
Wardak	Gardandewal	407	H2	Outpatient center	GAC: 111	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	8/86	--/--
Wardak	Gardandewal	407	H2	Outpatient center	IMC: 606	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A1	Field crops	DCA: 316	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/91
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A1	Field crops	NCA: 528	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	2/89	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A1	Field crops	SAG:1201	Ongoing	--	Self	6/84	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A2	Horticulture	DCA: 317	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/91
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A2	Horticulture	SAG:1202	Ongoing	--	Self	6/84	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A3	Forestry	SAG:1203	Ongoing	--	Self	6/84	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 318	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/91
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A4	Veterinary	VSF: 101	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	9/86	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A5	Livestock	DCA: 319	Planning	1 to 5	Self	3/90	--/91
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A5	Livestock	SAG:1205	Ongoing	--	Self	6/84	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A5	Livestock	VSF: 102	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	9/86	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A6	Traction	DCA: 320	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	11/88	--/90
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	A6	Traction	SAG:1206	Ongoing	--	Self	6/84	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	C1	Roads	SAG:1211	Ongoing	--	Self	8/87	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	SAG:1212	Ongoing	--	Self	8/87	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	E1	Primary education	SAG:1216	Ongoing	--	Self	10/83	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	E1	Primary education	SCA:1806	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/86	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	E9	Teacher training	SCA:1807	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/86	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1137	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/89	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1126	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/89	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1136	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	2/89	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H1	Inpatient center	MDM: 101	Ongoing	5 to 10	CMC	2/80	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1808	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	12/87	4/89
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 307	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H2	Outpatient center	MDM: 102	Ongoing	5 to 10	CMC	--/80	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3136	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	7/87	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1809	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	12/87	4/89
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 308	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H3	Mobile, first aid	MDM: 103	Ongoing	5 to 10	CMC	6/86	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H4	Immunization	ISR: 309	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H4	Immunization	MDM: 105	Ongoing	5 to 10	CMC	4/83	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H5	Laboratory	MDM: 104	Ongoing	5 to 10	CMC	4/83	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H6	Dental	MDM: 106	Ongoing	5 to 10	CMC	6/88	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H8	Mother child health	MDM: 107	Ongoing	5 to 10	CMC	2/84	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	H9	Health training	MDM: 108	Ongoing	5 to 10	CMC	2/84	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	I5	Assist vulnerable	DCA: 321	Planning	1 to 5	Self	3/90	--/92
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 306	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	R1	Cash for food	SAG:1221	Ongoing	--	Self	12/80	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	R2	Food distribution	SAG:1222	Ongoing	--	Self	12/80	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	W1	Karez	DCA: 322	Ongoing	1 to 5	--	3/88	--/91
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	W1	Karez	NCA: 529	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	2/89	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	W1	Karez	SAG:1226	Ongoing	--	Self	6/84	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	W2	Canal	SAG:1227	Ongoing	--	Self	6/84	--/--
Wardak	Jaghatu	409	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	SAG:1228	Ongoing	--	Self	6/84	--/--

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Wardak	Jalrez	402	A4	Veterinary	GAF: 311	Planning	1 to 5	Self	7/89	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	E1	Primary education	MAR: 306	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	E1	Primary education	SCA:1606	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 307	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	E3	Higher education	MAR: 308	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	E9	Teacher training	SCA:1607	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	H0	Other health	NCA: 511	Completed	1 to 5	None	2/89	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1202	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	11/88	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1201	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/88	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	H1	Inpatient center	MDM: 131	Planning	1 to 5	--	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1608	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	H2	Outpatient center	GAC: 101	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	8/88	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	H2	Outpatient center	MDM: 132	Planning	1 to 5	--	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3141	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1609	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	H3	Mobile, first aid	CID: 106	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/89	--/--
Wardak	Jalrez	402	H3	Mobile, first aid	MDM: 133	Planning	1 to 5	--	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Markaze Bes.	406	E1	Primary education	MAR: 316	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Markaze Bes.	406	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 317	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Markaze Bes.	406	E3	Higher education	MAR: 318	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Markaze Bes.	406	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1206	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/88	--/--
Wardak	Markaze Bes.	406	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3721	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Wardak	Markaze Bes.	406	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1616	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Wardak	Markaze Bes.	406	H4	Immunization	AVC: 112	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Wardak	Markaze Bes.	406	H4	Immunization	MSH:3816	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	9/89	--/--
Wardak	Markaze Bes.	406	H8	Mother child health	MSH:3821	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Markaze Bes.	406	R1	Cash for food	NCA: 506	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Wardak	Markaze Bes.	406	R2	Food distribution	NCA: 507	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	A0	Other agriculture	SCA:1705	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	A1	Field crops	NCA: 517	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	A1	Field crops	SAG:1101	Planning	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	A1	Field crops	SCA:1701	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	A2	Horticulture	SCA:1702	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	A4	Veterinary	SCA:1703	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	A5	Livestock	SAG:1102	Planning	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	A6	Traction	NCA: 518	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	A6	Traction	SAG:1103	Planning	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	A6	Traction	SCA:1704	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	C1	Roads	SAG:1106	Planning	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	C1	Roads	SCA:2207	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	C2	Bridges	SAG:1107	Planning	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	C3	Shelter	SAG:1108	Planning	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	E1	Primary education	MAR: 301	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 302	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	E3	Higher education	MAR: 303	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1215	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/86	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1213	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	8/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1212	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/86	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H1	Inpatient center	MDM: 116	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H1	Inpatient center	MFB: 126	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	10/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H2	Outpatient center	MDM: 117	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H2	Outpatient center	MFB: 127	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	2/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3711	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	7/88	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3001	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	8/87	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3002	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	11/87	6/89
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1613	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS OF WARDAK PROVINCE



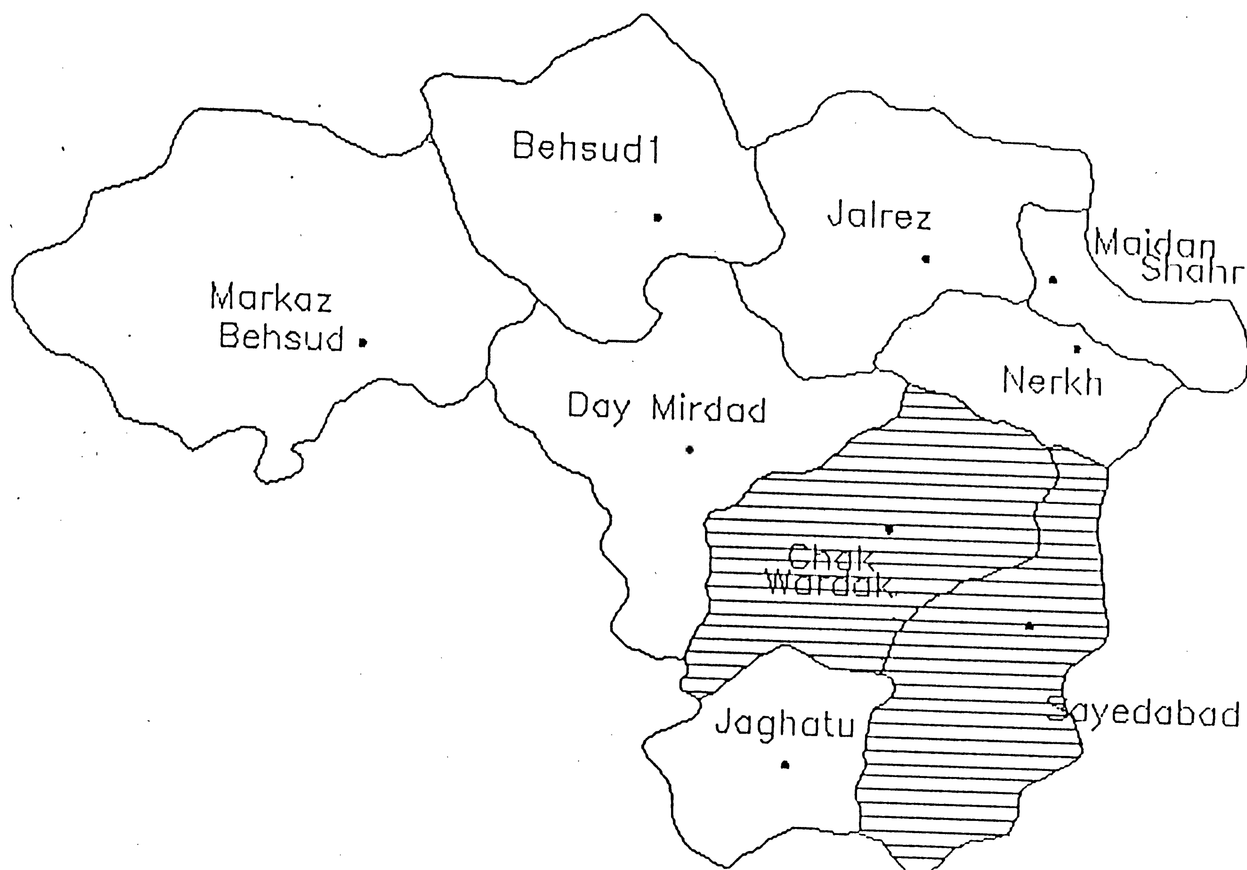


WARDAK PROVINCE
AND DISTRICTS OF BOUNDARY PROVINCES

(Nerkh boundary not shown)

Ghorband
Parwan
Charikar
Banyan
Shibar
Shekh Ali
Bamyan
Istalaf
Surkh Parsa
Shakar Dara
KABUL
Behsud Part I
Markaze Behsud
Jalrez
Paghman
Maydan Shar
Chardehi
Charasyab
Wardak
Day Mirdad
Chake Wardak
Sayed Abad
Puli Alam
Baraki
Logar
Nawor
Jaghatu
Charkh
Ghazni
Khawja Omri
Zena Khan
Ghazni
Jaghatu
Deh Yak
Paktia
Zurmat
Andar
Jaghori
Qarabagh
Paktika
Sharan

ORIGIN OF REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN FROM WARDAK
(BY PERCENT OF 1979 DISTRICT POPULATION)

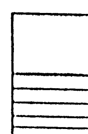


1979 GOA Census: 287,605

Refugees in Pakistan: 23,178 *

*(DCAR Refugee Origins Survey)

PERCENT



0 to 10

10 to 20

(UNHCR 8/89)

NOTE ON POPULATION STATISTICS USED IN THIS REPORT

The questionable reliability and quality of population data for Afghanistan continues to frustrate assistance planning. A fundamental concern of UNHCR's data gathering efforts has been to pinpoint the origins of the refugee population in order to better calculate regional and sub-regional assistance requirements. Factors such as population density in the provinces and districts of origin, and the likely routes of return to those locations, will dictate the parameters for a distribution network, the location of distribution and health facilities, the positioning of staff and the intensity of monitoring requirements.

Much of the baseline population data used by UNHCR's data gathering project is taken from the First Afghan Population Census undertaken in the summer of 1979. Popular unrest following on the reforms initiated by the Socialist Taraki regime prevented the completion of the census. As a result, less than 60 percent of the country's population was estimated to have been enumerated. The Central Statistics Office subsequently derived estimates from the settled population (i.e., exclusive of the nomadic population) in areas that remained uncovered during enumeration. Although the results of the Census cannot be relied upon for their accuracy, they are the most up-to-date and reliable data available. The Census also provides the only comprehensive population data disaggregated to the district and sub-district levels.

Since the time of the Census, the government has redrawn the boundaries of a number of districts and sub-districts to create new administrative units within the provinces. Population estimates for these new districts and sub-districts are taken from L. Adamec's Gazetteer of Afghanistan and, wherever possible, corroborated by DCAR field staff.

Population data on Afghan refugees settled in Pakistan is largely based on the refugee camp surveys conducted by DCAR staff from September 1988 to June 1989. This information has been supplemented and corroborated with the assistance of the UNHCR field staff in Pakistan. to which the DCAR project extends grateful acknowledgement. The results of these activities have been presented in a UNHCR report entitled "Report on Refugee Origins: Part 1: Afghan Refugees in Pakistan."

The following maps, taken from this origins report, indicate: 1) the estimated pre-war population density in each district and sub-district of the province for which there is available census data; and 2) the estimated "repatriation density" of each district and sub-district derived from the DCAR camp surveys. The actual population figures used to make these maps are attached as Annex B. The refugee figures may indeed exceed known pre-war population figures for a given district inasmuch as they are derived from interviews with refugee leaders, who are often inclined to exaggerate the strength of their constituencies. The figures, and their graphic representation, are intended as benchmarks for planning purposes only.

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1612	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1611	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/88	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H3	Mobile, first aid	MDM: 118	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H6	Dental	FMD:1214	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	8/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	H6	Dental	FMD:1211	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	8/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 226	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	R1	Cash for food	SAG:1111	Ongoing	--	Self	9/87	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2208	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	R2	Food distribution	NCA: 519	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	R2	Food distribution	SAG:1112	Ongoing	--	Self	9/87	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	W1	Karez	NCA: 516	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	W1	Karez	SAG:1116	Planning	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	W1	Karez	SCA:2206	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	W1	Karez	VTA: 426	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/88	6/89
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	W2	Canal	SAG:1117	Planning	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Maydan Shar	401	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	SAG:1118	Planning	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Wardak	Nerkh	403	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 711	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/90
Wardak	Nerkh	403	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 231	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Wardak	Nerkh	403	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3006	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Wardak	Nerkh	403	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 232	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Wardak	Nerkh	403	H4	Immunization	ISR: 233	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A0	Other agriculture	SCA:1642	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A0	Other agriculture	SCA:1625	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A1	Field crops	ISR: 242	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A1	Field crops	ISR: 243	Planning	20 or more	Self	9/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A1	Field crops	SCA:1627	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	1/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A1	Field crops	SCA:1621	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A2	Horticulture	SCA:1622	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A2	Horticulture	SCA:1628	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 606	Planning	1 to 5	Self	0/90	1/91
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 721	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	9/90
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A4	Veterinary	SCA:1623	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A4	Veterinary	SCA:1629	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A6	Traction	SCA:4026	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A6	Traction	SCA:1641	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	1/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A9	Agric. training	SCA:1630	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	A9	Agric. training	SCA:1624	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	E1	Primary education	MAR: 321	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	E1	Primary education	SCA:1733	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	E1	Primary education	SCA:1731	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 322	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	E3	Higher education	MAR: 323	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	E9	Teacher training	SCA:1734	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	E9	Teacher training	SCA:1732	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H1	Inpatient center	IMC: 611	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/86	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1726	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1722	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:2106	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1716	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/85	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1724	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H2	Outpatient center	AHS: 116	Ongoing	--	Self	4/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H2	Outpatient center	IMC: 612	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 244	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3716	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/87	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 136	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/87	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1725	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1727	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1717	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/85	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1723	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:2107	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 245	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H3	Mobile, first aid	SCA:1718	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/85	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H4	Immunization	AVC: 113	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H4	Immunization	ISR: 301	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H4	Immunization	SCA:1728	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H4	Immunization	SCA:1721	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/85	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H5	Laboratory	SCA:1729	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H5	Laboratory	SCA:1719	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/85	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H6	Dental	SCA:1720	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/85	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	H6	Dental	SCA:1730	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 241	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2203	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	5/86	7/89
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2202	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	W1	Karez	SCA:2201	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	W1	Karez	VTA: 434	Completed	5 to 10	Self	6/88	12/88
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	W1	Karez	VTA: 435	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	8/89	--/--
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	W1	Karez	VTA: 142	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
Wardak	Syed Abad	408	W1	Karez	VTA: 141	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--

ACBAR/SWABAC DATABASE LISTING

The previous list was derived from the second edition of the ACBAR/SWABAC database publication. The information was voluntarily submitted by NGOs in Ocober 1989. Very little of the data has been verified by ACBAR, the NGO's, the UN, or other independant bodies, which limits its reliability and utility for research and planning purposes. This data is meant to be a preliminary tool best used in regional planning and coordinating initiatives. ACBAR will update the database and publish the 3rd edition in March, 1990.

Each entry represents an activity and is not necessarily a project as such. The priority for entries was to identify activities in a specific region, and not to define the totality of work of individual projects.

This data is also available by sector and by agency. Descriptions of all codes (location, sector, agency) are available from ACBAR.

ACBAR February, 1990

BEHSUD 1 (Hesa-i-Awal Behsud)

Behsud One is a woleswali in the Hazarajat, comprising an area of 1,327 sq km. To the west is Markaz-i-Behsud, in the north Shibar and Surkh Parsa (Bamyan), in the east Jalrez and in the south Dai Mirdad. Behsud One includes about 100 villages of which 11 are large (Adamec). The woleswali centre is in Gardandewal.

Behsud One has been controlled by the mujahideen since 1979. Destruction is estimated at eight percent and little assistance has been given to the area.

The valley running through the woleswali connects the Onai pass into Jalrez in the east with Markaz-i-Behsud in the west. The central route connecting Kabul to Chaghcharan in Badghis and thence to Herat passes through this valley. There is also an important mujahideen route from Dai Mirdad to Behsud One and over the Hagigaq pass to Bamyan and Baghlan.

The mountains dominating the woleswali are covered with snow for about six months each year. Local inhabitants collect food and fuel during the summer in preparation for the winter months. The people of this woleswali are poor and the level of education low since the previous regimes have largely ignored it. People live a simple life and there is little hostility between them.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The Government statistics of 1979 indicated a population of 25,701. The DCAR survey of May 1989 found no refugees from Behsud One in camps in Pakistan. During the past ten years about six percent of the population migrated to Kabul and three percent to Iran, the latter often being part of the traditional economic migration. The majority of the population are Hazara Sadat and Qizalbash.

ECONOMY

One crop a year (wheat and barley) is grown due to the cold climate. A large part of Behsud One consists of highland dasht with sparse vegetation and much of the agricultural land is in the form of small terraces on the slopes of the mountains. About 40 percent of the agricultural land is abi. The lalmi land, rarely cultivated, is mainly used as pasture. Before 1978 animal husbandry formed an important part of the economy and since then, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of animals, including oxen. As people could not grow enough and the cost of food increased, animals were sold to provide for basic necessities. In the summer months the nomads from Logar migrate to this area, particularly to the mountain pastures around the Dasht-i-Khaliq in

the west. Local people complain that nomads' flocks have damaged their crops.

Agriculture is only partially active due to shortages of oxen, fertilizer, improved seed and equipment and because so many of the young people have been involved in the war. Shortage of manpower meant that karez often remained uncleaned throughout the past ten years and so became partially filled. Springs flowing from the Koh-i-Baba in the north and dammed for irrigation purposes provide many areas with water. The streams are cleaned annually.

A bazaar has developed at Tezak, where some people earn a living as mechanics and shopkeepers. Many of the local men are labourers and sharecroppers in other districts of Afghanistan.

BAZAARS

There are three main bazaars:

- Dahan-i-Siah Sang with about 40 shops, including several hotels.
- Tezak, between Dai Mirdad and Gardandewal, is on one of the main mujahideen routes to the centre and north, and has 80-100 active shops, some in containers. There were only 4-5 shops before the war. There are a few vehicle workshops.
- The centre of Aab-i-Nuqra was recently developed from 2-3 shops to 30 (there are up to 100 shops if those in the close vicinity are included). This bazaar has developed due to its position on the mujahideen supply route.

There has never been a diesel station in Behsud One. Diesel is rarely found and is supplied from Sia Khaq bazaar in Jalrez alaqadari usually to Tezak bazaar.

STORAGE

There is no godown in this district, but some individual houses would be suitable.

ROADS

- The central route from Kabul via Chaghcharan (Badghis) to Herat passes through the valley of Behsud 1 from Onai in the east to Markaz-i-Behsud in the west. It was surveyed before the war to be gravelled and improved and was intended to become the 'Asian Highway' replacing the Herat/Kandahar/Ghazni/Kabul roads as the main route through Afghanistan. Work has been stopped due to the war but the gravelled section within Wardak is in reasonably good condition.
- From Miran there is a road north to Tezak and then over the Hagigaq pass to Bamyan, Parwan and Baghlan. This is an important route for the mujahideen and even though the condition of the road is not good, heavy vehicles do use it. It has not been repaired or regraded.

- There is a route from Sia Khaq via the Khers Khan pass to Tezak and Miran in Dai Mirdad. It is used as a short cut when passable, but the condition of the road is very bad. Four wheel drive vehicles can traverse it only for a few months a year.
- A second route south leaves the central road to the west of the Onai pass and goes to Tezak. The mujahideen made this road and it is single track, dirt and often very difficult. All types of vehicles are using it.

MINES

No mines have been reported in this area.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The following commanders are influential in Behsud One and Markaz-i-Behsud:

- Faizi (HIM), Hazara from Qul-i-Khuish village, educated to 12th class.
- Haji Abdul (Nasr) Hazara from Badasiab village, formerly a trader.
- Mullah Alawi (S.Pasdaran), Hazara from Qul-i-Ghulam Hussain village.
- Mullah Qazi (Niru) Hazara from Ab Pai Kajab village.
- Zaki (Nasr), Hazara from Hilman village.
- Abdul Hadi, Hazara, representative in the region for the Hezbe-i-Wahdat-i-Islami Afghanistan (the alliance of Shi'a parties).

The above commanders are members of a shura with full authority over the local people and the responsibility for their affairs. There are no elders on this shura.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There was a fully equipped hospital before the war in Dahan-i-Siah Sang. This building was used as a centre by the mujahideen and was destroyed in 1983 by Government bombing. Currently there is a clinic, run by GAC, on the border of Behsud I and Markaz-i-Behsud and utilized by both districts, but it is not sufficient to cover the local population. The elderly, women and children go to Kabul, Pakistan, or to Tang-i-Sayedan in Dai Mirdad for treatment. Health is regarded as a major problem by the people.

According to the ACBAR data base, the following NGOs are active in the area:

- Freedom Medicine have three health facilities.
- GAC have one outpatient centre.
- IMC have an outpatient centre.

EDUCATION

Before the war there was an high school at Mazahlam, three middle schools at Dahan-i-Hesar, Siahsang and Dahan-i-Garmaba and two primary schools at

Arshin and Dahan-i-Siah Sang. These have been destroyed and are no longer active. Some of the different mujahideen groups run madrassas, but these are not sufficient for the needs of the area, nor are there any middle or high schools.

- SCA support four education projects.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

MARKAZ-I-BEHSUD (Behsud II)

Markaz-i-Behsud is in the Hazarajat of Wardak and has an area of about 2,198 sq km. In the west is Panjab (Bamyan), in the north Bamyan, in the east Behsud One and Dai Mirdad and in the south Nawor (Ghazni). Markazi-Behsud has about 303 villages (Adamec). The central road from Kabul to Chaghcharan (Badghis) and Herat passes through this woleswali.

Similar to Behsud One, this woleswali is mountainous with several valleys and has been controlled by mujahideen since 1979. The mountains are high and covered with snow for about six months of each year. People collect and store fodder and firewood in the summer months in preparation for the winter. Destruction is minimal, estimated at about five percent. Little if any assistance has been received from outside.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Pre-war Government population statistics indicate a total population of 73,150. A DCAR survey in May 1989 found no refugees from Behsud in camps in Pakistan. About three to four percent of the population have left for Iran and about five percent went to Kabul, especially those who own businesses. The Hazaras here are poor and work in Kabul and other provinces as share croppers and traders. Nomads spend the summer here.

ECONOMY

Although agriculture is relatively active, it is less than before the war due to lack of manpower, equipment, oxen for ploughing, improved seeds, fertilizer and water for irrigation. With so many men away fighting, the karez and springs have not been cleaned and are in disrepair, and little work has been carried out on the land. Main sources of water are karez, springs and streams, receiving water from the Koh-i-Baba. About 60 percent of the land is lalmi and the remaining is abi. There is one crop of wheat and barley per year.

The controlling parties held a shura to arrange activities and programmes for horticulture, animal husbandry and poultry farms. Many of the people have sold their animals, including oxen, to buy food as they could grow less during the war and the prices had increased. No development projects have been started due to lack of equipment and funds.

BAZAARS

- Dahan-i-Abdala is the largest bazaar in this woleswali with some 300 shops.
- Ab-i-Sheroom has 70 shops and Tagab has 50 shops.

These bazaars are active and supply the usual basic items, including cloth, food and wheat. There is no diesel station in the area.

MAPS

UNHCR BACKGROUND REPORT

WARDAK PROVINCE

Prepared by the
Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
15 April 1990

PREFACE

The following report is one in a series of 11 provincial profiles prepared for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project. The object of these reports is to provide detailed information on the conditions affecting the repatriation of Afghan refugees in each province so that UNHCR and its implementing partners may be better able to plan and target programmes of relief and rehabilitation assistance. Ten of the provinces featured in this series are each estimated to have at least 35 percent of their pre-1978 population living as refugees. Together, these ten provinces - Ghazni, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Paktika and Zabul -- plus Baghlan, Farah, Helmand, and Nimroz, account for ninety percent of the Afghan refugee population settled in Iran and Pakistan.

The Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project (DCAR) was funded by UNHCR to develop a database of information on Afghanistan that would serve as a resource for repatriation planning. Project staff based in Peshawar and Quetta have conducted interviews and surveys in refugee camps throughout NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces in Pakistan to compile data on refugee origins, ethnic and tribal affiliation and likely routes of refugee return to Afghanistan. In addition, the project field staff undertake frequent missions into Afghanistan to gather specific information on road conditions, the availability of storage facilities, transportation and fuel, the level of destruction of housing, irrigation systems and farmland, the location of landmines and the political and military situation at the district (woleswali) and sub-district (alaqadari) levels in those provinces of priority concern to UNHCR.

Where possible, written sources, including the Afghanistan gazetteers edited by L. Adamec, NGO field reports and bilateral/multilateral agency reports have been consulted to corroborate field data. Project staff also interview Afghan resistance leaders, journalists and other non-Afghan visitors to the region as sources for information and corroboration of information gathered in the field. All survey data and other related information is on file in DCAR offices. Only summary information has been included in this report. More specific information can be obtained from the DCAR main office at the UNHCR Sub-Office Peshawar.

Activities of different NGOs have also been identified. Some of the NGO programs are listed as claimed by the agencies and have not been verified by other sources. This information has been provided in order to indicate the types of resources that may exist in a particular area, and to identify sources of potentially far more detailed information than this report can offer. However, NGO activities in Afghanistan are rapidly evolving. A more current profile of activities can be obtained from the offices of the two NGO coordinating committees, ACBAR in Peshawar and SWABAC in Quetta.

These provincial reports mainly cover non-government controlled areas and do not claim to be exhaustive. Rather, they are intended as a reference for the targeting of assistance programmes, and as guides for those agencies that require general background information on target areas, including the major obstacles that may be encountered to the planning and implementation of assistance projects in those areas. Much of the most timely and relevant information is derived from eyewitness accounts, which often defy the most painstaking efforts to render them consistent with existing knowledge. Names of villages, evaluation of road conditions and travel distances, and the identification of influential individuals take on a remarkably subjective character when more than one Afghan source is consulted. Furthermore, party affiliations and leaderships can be fluid. These reports, then, cannot substitute for first-hand investigation of local conditions.

Ten years of war and social upheaval have led to the dramatic deterioration of individual security and physical subsistence throughout Afghanistan. The rapidly evolving political conditions that will affect the return of refugee and internally displaced populations, as well as the effectiveness of international assistance efforts, are beyond the capacity of even the most experienced observers to predict. These background reports represent UNHCR's attempt to develop a coherent response to these potentially chaotic conditions.

The majority of materials in this provincial profile were gathered prior to December 1989.

AFGHANISTAN

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

PAKISTAN

CHINA

INDIA

Jammu and Kashmir

Dushanbe
Mary
Kelif
Termez
Dusti
Kushka
Keleft
Andkhvoy
Jeyretān
Rostāq
Feyzābād
Qal'eh-ye Panjeh
Jorm
Eshkāshem
BALKH
KONDŪZ
Kholm
Konduz
Tāloqān
Khānābād
TAKHĀR
BADAKHSHĀN
Shebergān
Mazār-e Sharif
Dowlatābād
Samangān
Shūlgareh
FĀRYĀB
JOWZJĀN
Baghlān
Far Khār
Nahrin
Pol-e Khomi
SAMANGĀN
Meymaneh
Tokzār
Qeysār
BAGHLĀN
Dowshi
Khāvak
Sālang Tunnel
KĀPĪSĀ
KONARHĀ
Towraghondi
BĀDGHĪS
Qal'eh-ye Now
Chārikār
Mahmūd-e Rāqi
BĀMĪĀN
PARVĀN
LAGHMĀN
Bāmiān
Dowlat Yār
Mehtarlām
Asadābād
KĀBOL
Kābul
Kowt-e 'Ashrow
VARDAK
Herāt
Owben
Chaghcharān
Harirūd
Jalālābād
NANGARHĀR
Lal Pūr
Mardān
HERĀT
GHOWR
LOWGAR
Baraki
Khyber Pass
Peshāwar
Islāmābād
Peywār Pass
ORŪZGĀN
PAKTĪA
Gardeyz
Ghazni
GHAZNĪ
Khowst
Rāwalpindi
Indus
Shindand
FARĀH
Qarah Bāgh
Darya-ye Helmand
Anār Darreh
Orūzgān
Zareh Sharan
Orgūn
Tarin Kowt
Farah
Farah Rūd
Now Zād
Darya-ye Arghandāb
PAKTĪKĀ
Kajaki
ZĀBOL
Delārām
Qalāt
Rowd-e Lurah
Dasht-e Khāsh
Lashkar Gāh
Qandahār
Kadesh
Zābol
Zaranj
Dasht-e Mārgow
QANDAHĀR
HELMAND
Spin Būldak
Chaman
NĪMRŪZ
Khojak Pass
Darya-ye Helmand
Den Shū
Chanār Bortak
Rīgestān
Quetta
Gaud-e Zereh
Hindu Kush
Amu Darya
Darya-ye Panj
Murgab
Pamir
Tedzhen
Kushka

64°
72°
36°
32°

AFGHANISTAN

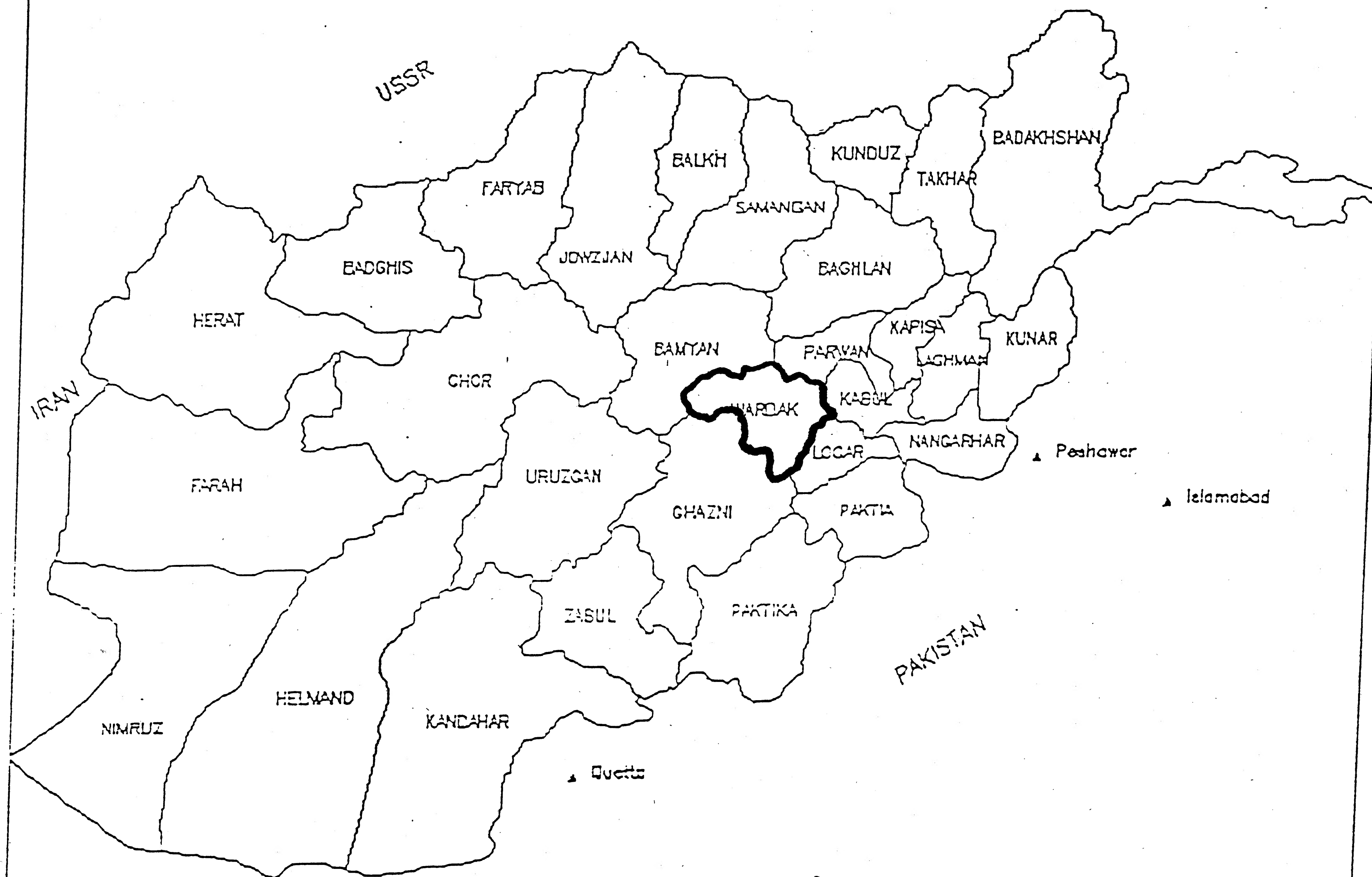
International boundary
Province boundary
National capital
Province capital
Town, village
Main road
Secondary road
Railroad
Airport

0 50 100 150 200 250 km
0 50 100 150 mi

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

MAP NO. 3400 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1986



PROVINCES OF AFGHANISTAN
USSR
BADAKHSHAN
KUNDUZ
BALKH
TAKHAR
FARYAB
SAMANGAN
BADGHIS
JOWZJAN
BAGHLAN
HERAT
KAPISA
BAMYAN
KUNAR
PARWAN
LAGHMAN
CHOR
IRAN
WARDAK
KABUL
NANGARHAR
Peshawar
LOGAR
URUZGAN
FARAH
Islamabad
GHAZNI
PAKTIA
ZABUL
PAKTIKA
PAKISTAN
HELMAND
KANDAHAR
NIMRUZ
Quetta
(UNHCR 8/89)
(Note: Sari Pul, Nuristan, & Khost provinces not indicated)

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